The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Final Passage by Parliament of the Derby Reform Bill.

European Mediation in Cretan Affairs Rejected by Turkey.

Proposed Meeting of the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Interview of Minister Bancroft with Count von Bismarck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Final Passage of the Reform Bill.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Midnight.

The action of the House of Lords last Tuesday night, in receding from its amendments to the Reform Bill, placed both Houses of Parliament in complete accord on that great measure. The Bill has finally passed the Parliament, and, having received the assent of her Majesty, the Queen, is now the law of the land.

The Regulation of the Parks Bill Withdrawn.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, to-night, the "Regulation of the Parks Bill," a measure intended to prevent public meetings in the royal parks, was withdrawn by the Government.

Decision in the Bankruptcy Case of Overlnd, Gurney & Co.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The House of Lords have decided the appeal in the bankruptcy case of OVERLND, GURNEY & Co., which was brought before them, in favor of the liquidator.

TURKEY.

Turkey Discountenances Foreign Intervention in Cretan Affairs.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European Powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit the intervention of other Governments in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and refuses to consent to the joint inquiry proposed.

Promised Reform in the Ottoman Empire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on his return to Constantinople, received an address from the Grand Vizier whom he left in charge of the Government during his absence.

In reply to this address, the Sultan, after reviewing his recent journey to Western Europe, says that as the result of his observations he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and he promises to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects.

PRUSSIA.

Interview of United States Minister Bancroft with Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The new Minister of the United States to the Court of Berlin, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, though he has not yet presented his credentials to the King of Prussia, who is at present in Ems, has had an informal interview with the Prime Minister, Count VON BISMARCK, at which the conversation was of the most cordial character.

Next week Mr. BANCROFT will have his first audience with His Majesty the King, when he will present his credentials as the Ambassador of the American Republic.

Proposed Meeting between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

A meeting is being planned to take place between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

ITALY.

The Mediterranean Excursionists.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The American steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. DUNCAN, with a large number of excursionists from the United States on board, has arrived at Naples, where she has been placed in quarantine. The *Quaker City* was on her way to the Holy Land, and her detention causes much indignation among the passengers.

GERMANY.

Destruction by Fire of the Frankfort Domkirche.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirche, or Roman Catholic Cathedral of this city, a structure of great antiquity, dating from the year A. D. 1415, and famous for its architectural beauty and historic associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof and tower were so badly injured that it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

ROUMANIA.

Resignation of the Danubian Cabinet.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Aug. 15.

All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignation to Prince CHAS. HOHENZOLLERN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Noon.

Consols have declined to 94⅞ for money.

American Securities opened at the following figures:

Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74
Atlantic and Great Western	21¾

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

Consols closed strong at 94¾, for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	78
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾, for the issue of 1862.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The weekly returns of the Rank of England shows that the amount of specie in its vaults has increased £235,000 since the last report.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 15—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 10¾, Middling Orleans 11⅛.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firm Corn, however, has declined to 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 3d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 1d. Peas, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The rain storm checks business. The market is quiet. The usual authorities quote as follows:—Resin, 7s. 6d. for common and 13s. for middling. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. 3d. Petroleum, 1s. 4d. for Standard White and 8½d. for Spirits. Oils quiet at £115 ℔ ton for Sperm, £32 for Whale and £39 10s. for Linseed. Linseed Cakes £10 ℔ ton. Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 14—Evening.

The Petroleum market is quiet. Refined 43f. ℔ barrel.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 15—2 P. M.

The market for articles of American and other produce, both here and at London, are generally quiet, and prices are without material alteration.

Tallow has advanced to 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

At Antwerp there are no markets, the day being observed as a holiday.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

COTTON.—The market closed strong, at an advance of ⅛d. on Uplands. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d
Middling Orleans	11⅛d

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed dull at a decline of 3d. on Corn, which makes a total falling off of 6d. ℔ quarter since yesterday. New Mixed Western, 38s. 3d. Wheat steady, at 13s. 8d. for White California. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market shows no change. Beef closed at 136s. 6d., and Pork at 75s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Cheese, 51s 9d. for American. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine 1s. lower, and closed at 32s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits 8½d., and Refined 1s. 4d. Resin—Common, 7s. 6d.; Middling, 13s. Tallow, 44. 9d. Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 25s. 6d. Iron, 53s. ℔ ton for Scotch Pigs. Linseed Cakes have advanced 5s., and closed at £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong. Other articles unchanged.

Wool Sales.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The quarterly foreign and colonial wool sales commenced to-day. The market opened at about the same prices as ruled at the conclusion of the last sale.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

FALMOUTH, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, which left New-York on the 3d inst., arrived here to-day, on her way to Havre.

The *Arago* picked up at sea the crew of the ship *Czar*, of Greenock, which had been abandoned, and landed them at this port.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Evening.

The steamship *Borussia*, Capt. HUNDEN, which left New-York on the 3d of August, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing her English passengers and freight sailed for Hamburg.

The Weather.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15—Noon.

Since the last dispatch we have been visited with copious showers of rain. At this hour rain is falling throughout England.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The English at the Seaside—Bathing Costumes and Customs—English Ladies—Financial and Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE SUSSEX SEA COAST,
Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

There is no news in England this week, or, if there is any, you will have had it by telegraph. The Lords are amending the Reform Bill "for better for worser," and making speeches that are equally dull and futile. The House is passing the Appropriation Bills without difficulty, for Mr. DISRAELI, by a course of discipline worthy of a Rarey or a Van Amburgh has reduced it to the most delightful order and obedience. The Sultan has disappeared in the depths of Central Europe, followed only by a persevering correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. The Whitebait dinner at Greenwich is ordered for the 10th of August, and the grouse are waiting on the Scottish moors for the sharp crack of legislative double barrels. Even this week both Houses have been thinly attended, for the Prince of Wales and a large party of noble and aristocratic guests have been entertained by the Duke of Richmond at the Goodwood races. The two opera houses have been giving final repetitions, *sans* swallow tail coats; for when the season grows rusty the prices are lowered and evening dress dispensed with. Her Majesty's Theatre then becomes a glorious free-and-easy with TITIENS the magnificent and MILSON the enchanting to delight the undressed million. MARIO and PATTI have been gathering a great crop of late laurels in GOUNOD'S "Romeo and Juliet." MARIO, with his family of grown-up daughters, whose musical education he superintends with a delightful assiduity, charms everybody in the tender *Romeo* as well as if he were but five and twenty instead of twice that age, and PATTI has placed herself on a higher round of the ladder of fame by her beautiful rendering of *Juliet*.

London, just now, gravitates to the sea, and not only London but all England. People who live upon the breezy hills, and in the green paradises of this high cultured garden land, feel an oppressive Summer heat in what to Americans would be only the freshness of early Springtime, and fancy that nothing but the cool wash of the waves and the sea breezes can make them comfortable; so down they troop to scores of watering places, where they pay high prices for indifferent lodgings; but expand themselves along the sounding shore, sprawl upon the flinty shingle of the beach, listen to the hard, mechanical music of the German band, and stare at each other. Do they get acquainted with each other? Not in the least. That would be dreadfully un-English. Each little group is as distinct from every other as the star-clusters in the sky. A lonely man could scarcely anywhere be so lonely. Of a sunny morning we gather by hundreds on the beach. We sprawl on the stones broken so small by the ever-beating waves, that they make a clean and not too hard resting place. The band plays at intervals; the children, armed with their little pails and wooden shovels, play all the time. They bare their stout English legs and wade into the surf, capturing stray specimens of lustrous sea plants for sister's album. The young people do more or less of quiet flirting, or read Trollope and Miss Braddon. The men get their copies of the *Times* at 10 o'clock, and read that stocks are still falling and money at two per cent. and wonder what the world is coming to.

When Americans go to Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch, or Summer resorts of lesser note, they drive to a hotel, and possibly get colonized into a private house, under the same management. Here we have the lodging-house system in full development. The hotels are of very small account. The whole village, in fact, is one great hotel, with a few reserved apartments. Arrived at the railway station you take a fly. A fly is an open carriage like the New-York hack. The price is half a crown—fifty cents an hour. You drive from street to street and house to house until you find rooms, prices, and a landlady to suit. A sitting-room and bedroom cost from five to twenty dollars a week, according to position, service included. Kitchen fire, washing, lights, and boots are extras. Boarding is unknown. You buy what you require, or ask your landlady to buy for you, and she cooks it. Planning dinners and marketing give employment. Fish, fresh from the water, is brought to the door—mackerel, soles, bream, plaice, and whitings, and salmon come in quantities from the Scotch and Irish rivers. Fruit comes fresh from the gardens, or across the channel from Dieppe.

It is an idle, vagabond life enough, and it makes a strong draft upon the circulating libraries. Ladies lounge at the bow windows, book in hand, and look out upon the sea between the chapters. I have seen a lady leaning back in her easy chair with her feet out of the window; but that is not a common style, and it is just possible that she was not English. People dine with open windows, into which all passers-by may look. This, anywhere but at the seaside or on a race-course, is as un-English as possible. But our moral essayists of the *Saturday* and other Reviews tell us that the English are subject to such sudden changes in their manners and habits. Here we are fastidious about bathing, keeping the men's and women's bathing machines fifty yards apart. At some of the less exclusive places, however, the mixture is rather indiscriminate, and the scenes such as to call for the most indignant vituperations of the moral Press. There has been an effort to induce the English to adopt the bathing fashions of France and America, but without success. The men will not wear bathing dresses, and those of the women are not such as make them fit to see company.

There are curious and inexplicable fashions in these sea-side places. In July our rosy nest by Beachy Head is full. It is the season. The prices are enormous; all the amusing birds of passage are coming to read, and sing and play to us. Ten miles across the bay, in full sight, lies a fair and romantic bathing place, now almost empty. Its season is too months later. I ran down one day this week; the streets were empty, the houses all spotted over with bills of "Furnished Apartments to Let." They were digging sewers and painting their stucco; and the sea-side, which will be crowded in September, is a barren waste, and the horses that draw the bathing machines or dressing rooms on wheels into and out of the water are either engaged in harvest work or turned out to grass. I see no earthly or marine reason for the difference. It is a matter of fashion, and fashions are of all things in this world the most unreasonable, lawless and utterly capricious. Fashion sends the gay world to London in June and July, the hottest months of the year. It sends them to one sea-side resort in August and another in December. At Brighton one month of the year is given up to the children of Israel, and they gather there in great force and splendor, with what Mrs. HEMANS calls

> "bright jewels of the mine,
> The wealth of seas, the spoils of war,"

flashing dark eyes and lustrous raven hair; the girls all syrens, and their mothers all tending to a gracious *embonpoint*.

The glory of this sea-side gathering, as of all that I have seen in England, is the children—the children and the girls. The larger boys are mostly at school. Their sisters come down to the sea. The feminine element preponderates in the ratio of five to one. Saturday night's train brings down a certain number of husbands, brothers and so on, who come to spend Sunday, with a return railway ticket for Monday morning. But the fine young misses who bravely bathe every morning, and fling the wondrous wealth of their back hair to the breezes to be dried, have the beach to themselves during the week; and very brave and beautiful they are, with the clear open eyes of innocence, and the full round forms of glowing health. Never was seen so little of coquetry. There is a simple unconsciousness of honesty in British girls delightful to behold. The girl of eighteen is only the happy expansion of her sister of nine, and the robust, gleeful, infantile children are a perfect joy to see. Neither the children nor the young ladies have, but very rarely, the delicate and exquisite beauty so common in America. They are of a more robust type. They can walk ten or even twenty miles of a morning, and have limbs made for such exercises. They live in the open air the year round. They are not afraid of cold or wet. They have, however, the beauty of well-formed, active, simple-hearted, brave girls, who will make good wives and mothers, and whose looks and actions show that they have no nonsense about them. And whatever may be thought of Englishmen or Englishwomen, in their full expansion of maturity, there can be no doubt of the beauty of their children. None admire them more than our American visitors. They are never tired of looking at the groups of four or six children, with their mothers and nurses, digging for dear life in the sands, sailing their little boats in every puddle, or covering each other in the pebbly banks of flint thrown into winrows by the recent tides.

In England, genius runs more in streaks than in America. It is in narrow veins, like the precious metals, and crops out in the most unexpected places. For example, an American village of five thousand inhabitants contains more pianofortes than an English town of fifty thousand. But the probabilities are that in the English town you will find several musicians of a much higher and more thorough culture than among my very fair and clever country women. Three doors from me on one side is a lady who sings and plays admirably; she has a fresh soprano voice which it is a joy to hear, and a style of execution which belongs to the finest taste combined with thorough study and persevering practice. On the other side, only far enough to prevent harmonies from making discords, lives, or lodges, a lady whose command of the piano-forte and whose knowledge of the music of all the great masters is only excelled by the great masters themselves; and as genius is at times hereditary and eccentric, her two daughters, though trained musicians, are off on other tacks, one devoting her high soul to poetry, the other to art; and both almost sure to be distinguished in their chosen or destined pursuits, if not absorbed in the gulf of matrimony.

These people are English, but with certain modifications, which are not uncommon. In this instance, the father was born in the West Indies, and has a tropical temperament; the mother is a fresh English blonde of the purest type, and the two daughters have spent nearly all their lives under the bright skies of Italy, and spoke both French and Italian before they learned to talk their mother tongue.

The glut of money in England is becoming frightful. Money at two per cent. and stocks falling. Money not to be had by those who need millions, and yet so plentiful that it goes begging at two per cent., is a state of things that brings astonishment and almost terror. Confidence is gone, but nobody can tell why. There have been war rumors, but the French official papers declare them to be groundless. The Eastern question is no more likely to be disturbed than it was a year ago. Russia is slowly approaching India; but there is no panic about that. It is probable that the order has been given for the expedition against Abyssinia, but that is only a matter of a few thousand men and a doubtful success. What, then, has blocked the wheels of finance? Why has money no value? Why has the power of gold to get gold suddenly come to an end? A few months ago money was ten per cent., now it is nominally two per cent., but really cannot be loaned at any price. Of course, as I never had any money to lend, and was never able to borrow on any terms, all this seems very terrible to me. My pity for the Barings and Rothschilds is intense. Think of a great banker with all his millions dead stock on his hands. Think of the Bank of England with its vaults crammed full of gold which nobody will touch. The money articles in the newspapers are growing quite pathetic, and there is an evident apprehension on the Stock Exchange that the world may be approaching some dreadful catastrophe.

Is it the passage of the Reform Bill that has destroyed confidence, deranged commerce, engorged finance and overwhelmed the largest companies in England? Such are the effects of a revolution, and the Reform Bill is looked upon by many as a revolution whose results are so doubtful that it is necessary to be prepared for any emergency. Even here, at the sea-side, it is said that people do not spend money as usual. They buy the *Telegraph* for a penny, instead of giving three pence for the *Times*. The fly-men get but small *pourboires*, and they beat down the donkey boys. The blind man who sells all the lustrous and lovely shells on the marine parade, wears the sad aspect of declining trade, and the bathing women, in their big blue trowsers and brief petticoats, find the most delicate bathers provided this season with more courage than half-pence.

Something hangs like a blight over England. Something has driven shipbuilding from the Thames and sent the great house of PETO & Co. into the Court of bankruptcy. Something sends English contracts for iron work and machinery to France and Belgium. We have had a cotton famine, a cattle plague, a Reform agitation and Trades Union strikes and outrages. Politics and political economy are alike unsettled. There has been a Fenian rising in Ireland, and a religious contest is raging in England. Even the fertile and once prosperous English colonies seem to be declining, with scarcely an increase in population, and an actual diminution in resources and commerce. With all this, and a heavy increase of pauperism, strangely enough the trade and revenues of England show a steady increase, and the national debt has just been diminished several millions by the application of surplus revenue.

I give it up. If it is the dread of the Reform Bill, that will pass away, for the constitution and character of Parliament will not be changed. Ten or twelve more Radicals may be elected; but a Radical in Parliament is a far more quiet man than one who wants to get in; and then, the higher men rise the more they get, and the older they grow the more conservative, as a rule, they become. A stormy youth is followed by a calm manhood and a prudent old age. In their hot youth DERBY and DISRAELI were both Radicals—the latter all but a revolutionist. Behold them now, leading the Tory Party to victories, feeling strong enough in their conservatism to go further in reform than even the Liberal leaders dare to venture.

"What are the wild waves saying?" Nature answers all our questions, when we ask aright. The quiet, patient, multitudinous sands form the barrier to the raging sea; and a stolid people, settled in their habits of being and doing, are the best barrier against revolutionary changes. To educate is to disturb. I doubt very much if England can bear general education, without the most important social and political changes. Now, the great masses of the people are like the sands of the sea-shore, a poor foundation to build upon, but still a sufficient barrier against the surges of the democratic waves, which would reduce our noble headland, Beachy Head, and our noble landlord, the Duke of Devonshire, to the common level of the plain and of humanity, or bury all under the depths of the remorseless sea.

Once more the *Lancet* solemnly assures us that the health of the Queen does not permit her to perform what many consider the public functions of royalty. It would be hard to require a sovereign to do what she is physically unable to perform; but if it were the case of a minister, a judge, a general or an admiral, what would be the answer? The newspapers hint plainly enough. The one I have just quoted, in an article on the reception of the Sultan, says:

"The Prince of Wales, who has more than enough to do with a small house and a State provision on which the State is not chary in making demands, must have worked with the energy of a drayman for the last fortnight. The Corporation of London has done splendidly. But somehow or other the people of England feel that there was something lacking; and that something was what we could not pretend to supply. It is generally felt that the present position of the English monarchy is not only one that must be a riddle to all the nations of the earth—which perhaps is but a small matter—but is such as is not calculated to postpone indefinitely questions which nobody wants to discuss, and which few like even to think about, but which are sure, in these coming days of sifting, to turn up. It is not for themselves alone, but for their sons and their sons' sons, and above all for the English nation, for its honor, and place, and dignity, that English sovereigns reign."

And the Queen, as one of the comics says, is like Lord NELSON'S idea of England—she expects every man to do *her* duty. Mind that I do not join in, or in any way indorse this disloyal ribaldry. As often as they sing or play "God Save the Queen," I take off my hat; and in special cases am even moved to perform that higher act of British reverence—to look into it.

MONADNOCK.

The Advantages of the Representation of Minorities.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

It is now acknowledged that it is desirable minorities should be represented in the House of Commons. The sturdiest opponents of any method for securing their representation should be heard in debate and council, but they say they are heard now. Mr. GLADSTONE sits as the representative of the minority in South Lancashire, and in five out of the eight three-membered constituencies the minorities have secured representation. The argument comes to this—that the Representation Minorities being desirable, no method should be adopted to secure it with certainty, because if we trust to chance it will be attained in five out of eight cases. Fairness may require us to state this plea, but it does not seem to require refutation. There are, however, two other arguments which may be noticed. The representation of minorities will, it is said, weaken the expression of the national will, and this might in critical times involve us in danger. We invite those who raise this objection to observe that as Lord CAIRNS' amendment requires the existence of a minority equal to a third in order to secure one member out of three, it cannot occasion an over-representation of minorities. What, then, is the result of the method? Simply this—that the representative Assembly will express with perfect exactness the national will. If the will of the nation be clear, the majority in the Assembly will be decisive; if it be cautious and hesitating, the majority will be small; if it be indecisive, the majority may waver. In all cases, a truthful and not a false representation of the mind of the nation will be secured, and until some serious reason is adduced for believing that the will of the people should be misrepresented we shall hold this fact conclusive. If critical times come, as come they may, the nation will be equal to them, and its representatives in Parliament will speak with no uncertain voice. But let it be observed that the existence and maintenance of a truly representative Assembly is the best guarantee against crises, because it is a security for the presence of the moderating wisdom of the country in the ruling Assembly. We are told to say, referring to an instance which has been much dwelt upon, that *had the House of Representatives in the United States been in truth what it purported by its name to be, an Assembly representing the whole people of the States, the secession of the South would never have been accomplished.* It is an historical fact that the Southern representatives at Washington were all members of the most extreme party, composed of men who had tried to persuade themselves that Slavery was a Divine institution. The minority in the South, deprived of all power, dwindled away. The slave-owners who at the time of the Revolution deplored the existence of Slavery and desired its abolition—witness WASHINGTON himself—gradually diminished, and, though never wholly extinguished, their voices were unheard in the House of Representatives. On the other hand, the States of New-England—themselves happily free from the curse which their kinsmen had inherited—sent to Washington men unable, from want of a similar experience, to understand or sympathise with the difficulties of the South. What was intended by the founders of the Republic to be a consultative House became the battle-field of two hostile armies, and when the more turbulent were outnumbered they endeavored to abrogate the Union. Men appeal to the experience of the States; we call them to witness against that system of intrusting all power of election to local majorities which superficial observers suppose their history supports. The example of the Union is equally powerful in disposing of the remaining argument against the representation of minorities. It is said that it will throw the control of elections into the hands of managers, and put electors under the domination of a "ticket." Those who advance this argument cannot have examined it. Is not the phenomenon of the "ticket" the consequence in the States of throwing the whole power into the hands of a majority, so that unless a man subjects himself wholly to the organization of his party he is powerless, helpless, hopeless? Do we not, on a smaller scale, see the same thing here when electors are bound to accept a club candidate? The limitation of the power of a majority, so far from aggravating this evil, will most effectually reduce it. Voters will know that though they may be a minority, they can return their own member, and they will be encouraged to rebel against the thraldom of managers. *The idea of the representation of minorities is, indeed, nothing more nor less than the liberation of the individual from the bondage in which he now lies;* its perfect realization is *that true democracy which enlists all forms of thought, of intelligence, and of power in the political life of the nation,* and converts the Representative Assembly which directs our destinies, into a microcosm of the Empire.

John Bright and the Representation of Minorities.

From the Birmingham Post, Aug. 1.

The following letter from Mr. J. BRIGHT, M. P., addressed to a leading member of the Liberal Party in Birmingham, was received on Wednesday afternoon:

"MY DEAR SIR: You see the vote in the Lords. It partially disfranchises Birmingham. Instead of your having three voices, or two, in a great division on a great principle, you are now to have only one. Your future Tory members will pair with me or with Mr. DIXON, and there will be left only one vote for your great community. Birmingham is now to be reduced to the position and weight of Arundel or Calne in a great Parliamentary division, and this in the year of reform and extension of popular power! You will see that certain of the Whig Peers have joined this childish or nefarious scheme. It is not the less dangerous on that account. I hope you will take some steps to counteract this proposition. The great towns should send deputations up to London to urge the Government to maintain the integrity of the bill. I do not think Mr. DISRAELI wishes to injure the bill. He spoke earnestly against this scheme in the House, and I hope he will adhere to his own view on so grave a matter. You should not for a moment dream of consenting to the audacious proposal to destroy the political weight and force of your borough. I am sincerely yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

MANCHESTER, July 31, 1867.

The Prosecution of Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d inst., Major ANSON asked the Attorney-General whether he indorsed the opinion of his predecessor with regard to the criminal prosecution of Mr. EYRE, published in the *Times* of July 29; and whether, in consequence of that opinion, and taking into consideration the fact that more than one ineffectual attempt had been made by certain persons styling themselves the Jamaica Committee, to carry out the objects they have in view, the Government would now undertake to defend Mr. EYRE against any further persecution.

The Attorney-General—The opinion expressed by Sir JOHN BOLT, my predecessor, appears to have been formed after his attention had been called to certain statements and papers which which were laid before him. Those statements and papers I have not seen, and it would not be right, therefore, for me to say whether I approve or disapprove the opinion of my learned predecessor. As to the latter part of the question, I am not aware that proceedings either civil or criminal against Mr. EYRE are pending at the present time, and it would obviously be beyond my province to state what course Her Majesty's Government would take in the possible event alluded to by the honorable and gallant member.

FRANCE.

The Peaceful Intentions of the French Government.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

The French Government appears laudably anxious to convince the world of its peaceful intentions. It protests, and protests, morning and evening, in the *Moniteur Universel* and the *Moniteur du Soir;* and as though two official journals were not enough to conquer the obstinate incredulity of the public mind, the semi-official *Constitutionnel* is called into play, to "abound in the sense" of the protestations of the big and the little *Moniteur*, and to reduce an ordinary diplomatic incident, which had been magnified by the ingenuity or the imagination of political malcontents, unscrupulous speculators, or ignorant busy-bodies, to the proportions of an extraordinary act of moral intervention. Unfortunately *the art of creating confidence is not among the secrets of personal government.* The more such a goverment protests in one direction, the more excitedly does the public mind move in another. When it sounds a note of "peace, peace," on all the keys of all the instruments of official publicity, the public listens with feverish impatience to the sound of distant and muffled drums. Through all the smoke of official contradictions and denials it discerns the looming dangers of a situation which has neither the security of peace nor the decisiveness of actual war, but rather the restlessness of a slumber incessantly disturbed by evil dreams. This uneasiness increases with every attempt to remove it. This appetite for distrust grows by what it feeds on; by the rumors which supply the want of those two elements of natural self-government which M. DE PERSIGNY is beginning, with a sad inconsistency, to sigh for—publicity and control; or, in other words, a free Parliament and a free Press, instead of a Chamber of acclaiming devotees, and a Press from day to day dependent on the mercy of the Administration.

Such incidents as that upon which the Moniteur and its consorts have laid so suspicious a stress within the last few days, are but straws on the stream, but they mark the force and the direction of the current. It was reported last week that the French Foreign-office had sent a dispatch, or a "note," to its representative at Berlin, calling the attention of the Prussian Government to its continued infringement of the Treaty of Prague in the treatment of North Schleswig. The rumor was not unfounded, but, as usual when it ventures on diplomatic ground, it had gone too fast and too far. The simple fact was that the French Government had sent in the ordinary course confidential instructions to its Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin on what the *Constitutionnel* calls "the various pending questions" between the two Governments. These confidential instructions, or portions of them, are sometimes "confidentially" read by the diplomatic representative to the Foreign Minister of the State to which he is accredited. In the present instance deither the Foreign Minister of Prussia nor the French Ambassador was one of the interlocutors. In an interview between the French Chargé d'Affaires (in M. BENEDETTI'S absence) and the Prussian Under-Secretary (in M. DE BISMARCK'S absence,) the former appears to have touched upon the questions pending between Prussia and Denmark in a manner that elicited some surprise from the latter; to which the French diplomatic agent responded with more frankness perhaps than discretion by taking his latest "instructions" from his pocket, and reading them to the Under-Secretary. Unhappily, this slight incident, which has been so industriously exaggerated in Prussia, and has called forth from the French Government so emphatic a declaration against the probabilities of war, is not the only or the principal cause of that prevailing uneasiness of the public mind in France, which even the great international festival of peace in the Champ de Mars and all the splendid hospitalities of Paris to the Emperor's Sovereign guests have not been able to appease. The Parisians are a sceptical race, *and they don't believe in the coming of a millennium of peace because* the CZAR and Prince GORTCHAKOFF, King WILLIAM and Count BISMARCK have come to pay their homage to the Emperor and to the Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein. *Neither in Russia nor in Prussia do they observe any extraordinary symptoms of gratitude for their welcome, nor an increased respect for French institutions, nor an ardent disposition toward a French alliance.* They remark that while peace is being proclaimed on the housetops, a scheme for enrolling every adult and valid Frenchman in the army, and constituting an effective force of twelve hundred thousand men in time of peace is in preparation, the manufacture of Chassepot rifles is hurried on, the purchase of cavalry horses is actively pursued in Hungary and Italy, one of the Ministers is sent, unofficially, to spend his holidays in Denmark, and to report on the condition of the Danish fleet, *and on all sides the preparations for a campaign are pressed on, while an independent journal is prosecuted for falsely reporting armaments for which a little later a credit of six millions sterling is added to the extraordinary budget.*

Against these signs and symptoms what pledges of peace has the Government to offer? Occasional paragraphs in the *Moniteur*, and the Minister of State's assurances from the tribune. As if the *Moniteur* had not preached peace on the eve of the Italian war, in 1859, and denied the annexation of Savoy and Nice, long after the terms of that transaction had been formally arranged! As if the Minister of State had not again and again assured the Corps Legislatif that an army was sent to Mexico to demand payment of certain definite claims, and satisfaction for certain definite grievances, but that no interference with the form of government established in Mexico, or with the independence of its institutions had ever been in the Emperor's contemplation—months after the creation of a Mexican Empire by force of arms had been determined! As if only last February, M. ROUHER had not told the Corps Legislatif that no dispatches relating to the Luxemburg question were in existence, and that the first proposals for the cession of the Grand Duchy to France had come from the King of Holland! The credulity of the French people is not so capacious as the *Moniteur* assumes; and if it were, the official journal of the Empire would still find it difficult to lull the vigilance of neighboring States by honeyed words and soft professions. For our own part, we are by no means indisposed to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON himself would rather remain at peace if he can do so without disappointing his army, and without extending the liberties of his subjects. Certainly he has ample reasons for preferring peace: he is no longer in the prime of life; his health is precarious; he has no strategists or tacticians among his Generals; and a man of genius at the head of a victorious army would be an inconvenient candidate for the highest honors of the State.

Nor are we less persuaded that all the rational and right-thinking portion of the French people desire peace for its own sake, for the sake of civilization, and for the sake of liberty. No nation has had a larger share of the glories of war; no nation knows better the cost and the value of crowns of laurel. But our neighbors are not the masters of their own destinies; *nor is the Emperor Napoleon so much the mover as the instrument of the forces that sustain his throne. An unemployed and discontented army of twelve hundred thousand men will burst like a shell in the hands of its maker, and must be hurled across the frontier to burn itself out.* The Second Empire has to make its choice between war, with all its hazards of glory or defeat, and the final certainty of sinking under the weight of its conquests or its reverses, or the crowning of the edifice with liberty. *Until France disarms or recovers her freedom, the peace of Europe will never be worth six months' purchase.*

The Imperial Visit to Austria.

Paris (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Standard.

It is announced officially that the Emperor and Empress of the French are about to pay a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Austria. As a matter of course, we are told that this is mere matter of courtesy; and one semi-official print, the *Etendard*, prophetically exclaims that during the interview politics will be carefully eschewed. All I can say is that no one in Paris believes that the visit is prompted by anything beyond a desire to entangle Austria into an alliance against Prussia. This alliance has been overtly advocated in the Corps Legislatif, and it has become all the more necessary from the fact that Italy appears to have turned a deaf ear to the temptations held out by the Court of the Tuileries.

The Recent Visit of the Empress to Queen Victoria.

Paris (July 31) Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.

It does not appear that Queen VICTORIA is coming to Paris. It is said that one of the motives of the journey of the Empress to Osborne was to induce the British Sovereign to make an excursion to the Continent. It is also said that the mission of Her Majesty EUGENIE was to communicate to Queen VICTORIA some letters of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, calculated to throw a new light upon the matter so sadly terminated at Queretaro, and to dispel any prejudices that may have been entertained in England respecting the part played by the Imperial Government throughout this incident.

The Health of the Prince Imperial.

From le Moniteur Officiel, July 31.

The Prince Imperial appears to have already derived great benefit from his stay at Bagnères-de-Luchon. He bathes regularly every morning, and takes a walk of two or three hours on the mountains. He has never been better. It need hardly be said that he is the theme of all conversation and of all thought in the neighborhood. His pleasant, healthy countenance, his vivacity and amiability, have won all hearts.

The Exposition Building to be Removed.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contradicts the statement of a recent date that the great building in the Champ de Mars will be allowed to stand, and that another place will be selected for the manœuvres of the army. It says:

"This spacious ground is indispensable for the exercise and manœuvres of the army, and it would be impossible to find another like it at any convenient distance from our military establishments. If a sacrifice has been made of two years for a great public interest, it must be admitted that it has not been without grave inconvenience as regards the instruction of the troops of the Paris garrison."

BELGIUM.

Arrival of Carlotta at the Castle of Tervueren, Near Brussels.

A letter from Brussels, dated Aug. 1, recounts, as follows, the incidents attending the arrival of the Archduchess CARLOTTA at the Castle of Tervueren:

"The Empress CARLOTTA, accompanied by the Queen, reached the Castle of Tervueren, where the King and the Count De Flandre were awaiting her, this afternoon, at 6 o'clock. The voyage was accomplished aboard a special train from Germany. Orders had been given that no noise should be made at the different stations by which the train was to pass—this in accordance with instructions from Dr. BULKENS, Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Gheel, whom the King sent to Miramar to accompany the invalid.

The court carriages were drawn up inside the railway-stations, and the vehicle reserved for the Archduchess and the Queen was standing close to the car, so that the lookers-on scarcely caught a glimpse of CARLOTTA. I am therefore unable to inform you whether or no the Princess has undergone any great physical change since she left Belgium. Regarding future prospects, however, I know, from undoubted authority, that Dr. BULKENS, who is a pupil of the celebrated GHISLAIN, has written to a *confrère* that he has hopes of being able to cure the insanity of the unfortunate Princess.

CARLOTTA is subject to violent crises, followed by great mental and bodily prostration. When thus afflicted, nothing can lighten her sorrowing for MAXIMILIAN'S absence. It is said she has heard of his death, but believes it to have been the result of disease, and when calmed appears resigned to her misfortune. Dr. BULKENS and the Queen had great difficulty to induce her to bid farewell to the recollections that bind her to Miramar. She derived some consolation during the journey by the thought that she was about to see her brothers and her native land, that she left, gladdened by countless illusions and hopes, to follow her husband. Ten years have gone by since then; ten years, almost day for day, for CARLOTTA was married to MAXIMILIAN July 27, 1857.

The Castle of Tervueren, where the Princess now dwells, is part of the domains of the Crown. It appears to have been intended for a hunting *rendezvous*, as it is surrounded by an immense park, teeming with game. The site is one of the most picturesque in the vicinity of Brussels."

ITALY AND ROME.

Garibaldi's Plans.

Florence (July 30) Correspondence of Le Temps.

Nothing new is said about GARIBALDI'S plans. Things remain as they were. The military cordon of the Government is every day being reinforced. GARIBALDI'S friends among the Deputies, his old lieutenants, seem to have left with important instructions. MENOTTI, the son, and CANZIO the son-in-law of GARIBALDI go and come. They are at Milan. In every conversation the belief is expressed that something is about to happen. One of the superior Garibaldian officers said to somebody, 'There is no understanding with RATTAZZI; there will perhaps be another Aspromonte, but we can't recede—the old man is decided." The "old man" is still at Vinci, in a patriot's pretty villa.

Letter from Garibaldi on the Situation.

VENICE, Wednesday, July 24.

MY DEAR SEPAROLI: Our NODARI is in prison, under suspicion of having wished to overthrow the idolatry which a Government, the vassal of a foreign despotism, imposes upon us. Be it so. Christ died on the cross, and SAVONAROLA at the stake. But to-day the cross and the stake are not in fashion, notwithstanding the canonization of ARBUES, the executioner of the holy office; and NODARI, content with the consciousness of being in the right, will to-morrow carry the glorious title of forerunner of the religion of truth.

Let us leave to the priests of fear, sad rubbish of an era of degradation; let us leave to them servile obedience to the foreigner and the mission of retarding progress. They are born hares, and they are afraid of everything. Yesterday they were terrified by the soldiers of BONAPARTE, and they were right. Three hundred thousand men with such an archimandrite could not cope with two hundred thousand foreigners who forbade us to walk about our own house. But a strong voice cries to us: "Italians, there is Rome; you have the audacity to call it yours, but you will not touch because I do dot wish that you should. Your amy, which has won fame and which will win fame whenever it is under my orders, you shall employ, half in Southern Italy and elsewhere, to aid the police and to inspire respect in these populations of brigands—and those other brigands, paid with our money, whom the Holy See and the Bourbon maintain, as their custom has been, and *ad majorem gloriam Dei*. The other half of your army will see that my orders are obeyed on the Pontifical frontier—that is to say, it will form a close cordon on that frontier; it will prevent, under penalty of irons and death, any red-shirt from troubling the tranquillity of my *protégés* of the inquisition."

I repeat it, let the priests of fear do the trembling; that is natural and right; but that Italians remain indifferent to the national humiliation. oh! this is a thing which should wring every well-born heart, and excite it to take the oath to wash off this ignominy.

Affectionate salutations to NODARI, from his

G. GARIBALDI.

The Government and the Garibaldians.

From the London Sun, July 31.

With reference to various secret gatherings of small knots of Garibaldians, of which we hear now and then, the following appears in the *Corriere Italiano*, the official paper: "The King's Government is not only resolutely determined to oppose every attempt of an attack on Rome, but the most complete measures have been taken to prevent any infraction of the pledge on that subject already given." This is said to be the result of a late warning from the French Emperor, recalling the Convention, and stating he has so much now on his hands that a Roman complication must be avoided at all hazards.

Venetian Indorsement of the Garibaldian Movement.

From the Gazette of Venice, July 30.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held in this city on the 28th;

"The people of Venice, in public meeting assembled, considering that the very life of Italy is involved in the Roman question, while expressing their sympathy with the insurrectionary movements of the Roman people, demand the immediate execution of the Parliamentary vote which proclaimed Rome to be the capital of Italy. The people of Venice congratulate the National Committee of Rome and the Centre of Insurrection on the occasion of their fusion, and it wishes that this example of patriotism and concord may find an echo in every Italian breast.''

The Action of the Catholic Powers Regarding the Insurrection.

From il Corriere Italiano.

Cardinal ANTONELLI has addressed the three following questions to the representatives of the four Catholic Powers—France, Austria, Spain and Portugal: 1. What course they would pursue if it should appear plainly that the Italian Government was conniving at the invasion now being planned by the Garibaldians, in spite of the convention? 2. What they would do in case the revolutionary party made their way up to the gates of Rome? 3. And what, supposing there was any outbreak in Rome itself?

The Speech Attributed to Gen'l Dumont.

From la Nazione of Florence.

Very few newspapers have published a summary of the address attributed to Gen. DUMONT, that caused an official denial of its genuineness to be given by the French *Moniteur*. The subjoined *resumé* was printed shortly after its supposed delivery in Rome, and gave rise to the demand for explanations called for in the Italian Parliament.

"The Emperor, said Gen. DUMONT, addressing the soldiers of the Legion of Antibes, has learned with great regret that many soldiers have deserted your ranks. No one is more willing than I, added His Majesty, to hearken to such complaints as may be made by the men constituting the Legion. All soldiers expressing a desire to return to France will be sent back at the expense of the Government, who will also see that their places in the ranks be speedily filled. But henceforward all deserters are to be severely punished, and a treaty will be entered into with the Italian Government that the latter may agree to yield up delinquents to the Pontifical authorities. I trust that you will prove yourselves worthy of France in the discharge of the honorable mission intrusted to you by the Imperial Government, for *you will continue to be French soldiers, although paid by the Pontifical Government, whose temporal sovereignty you will sustain even to shedding in its defence your last drop of blood.* You have nothing to dread; the Emperor looks upon you still as his soldiers and will be mindful of your safety. Though your flag and cockade differ from those of France, the adoption of the change is but a measure suggested by important political motives.

PORTUGAL.

Address of Anti-Slavery Societies to King Luiz I. Concerning the Abolition of Slavery in the Kingdom.

On July 28, a deputation from the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the Comité Français d'Emancipation, was received by the King of Portugal in the Pavillon Marsan, at the Tuileries, when an address from each society was presented to him. The deputation was introduced to him by his Excellency the Viscount DE PAIVA, Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, attended by his Excellency Señor DE RIBEIRO, Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon. A translation into French of the English address had been prepared, and permission was solicited to read it, but the King having intimated that he understood English perfectly well, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society submitted it *viva voce* in the original. The text was as follows:

To His Christian Majesty Dom Luis I., King of Portugal:

May it please the King, the undersigned, on behalf of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and of the friends of the anti-slavery cause in Great Britain, most respectfully solicit permission to address your Majesty on the subject of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the possessions of Portugal. With a view to promote the extirpation of these evils, it has been the custom of the Committee to appeal from time to time to those personages upon whom rest the responsibilities of Government, and whose misfortune it is to possess territories where slavery exists, and whence the slave trade is encouraged. The Committee, in venturing to submit a few remarks on this subject, would render full justice to the well-known sentiments of your Majesty in relation to it. They rejoice in the enlightened and humane views your Majesty has professed, and which have been carried into effect in the instructions transmitted to the representatives of the Portuguese Crown in its transmarine possessions. They believe that the existence of slavery in them, and the practice of slave-trading, are facts which your Majesty cannot but deeply deplore; and the Committee have noticed, with extreme gratification, the initiatory measures which, according to report, have been projected at the instigation of your Majesty, to hasten the period when the Portuguese territories shall be freed from slavery. They believe, that in April, 1858, a royal decree was issued by the late King of Portugal, declaring that within twenty years from that time slavery should cease to exist within the dominion of the Crown; but no information has reached the Committee of any steps having been taken to give effect to that decree. They presume, therefore, that the measures referred to in your Majesty's speeches, on opening the Cortes in 1866 and in 1867, relate to the speedier extinction of slavery than was contemplated when that decree was issued. The Committee would dwell upon the remarkable and encouraging fact, as demonstrated by the most recent experience, that the immediate abolition of Slavery presents no insuperable difficulty, and can be effected without danger to the community. In the Dutch Colonies the supervision of the freedmen, under Government officials, has proved a mere empty form; yet their liberation was not preceded by any preparatory stage. In the United States of America emancipation has been carried out on the most colossal scale, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, in the midst of a civil war of unprecedented magnitude and fierceness, and at a time when the passions of the slaveholders were excited to the utmost degree of violence and ferocity; yet this great act of national justice has resulted in no disturbance of the public peace on the part of the freedmen, who everywhere manifested an earnest desire to labor, and to assume and perform their duties as peaceful citizens. The dire distress which overwhelmed them like a deluge was indeed a calamity deeply to be lamented; but it was the result of the abandonment, by the slave-owners, of the aged, the incapable and the young. The freedmen have now happily nearly passed through that terrible transition state, and are rapidly settling down to continuous occupation, under the guardianship of the state. The abolition of slavery in the French colonies was also effected peaceably, and without a period of probation. In the British colonies the Act of Emancipation took effect with the same gratifying results. The intermediate, or apprenticeship, state, designed by a timid Legislature as a precautionary measure, proved so utter a failure, that those colonies which accepted it found themselves compelled to abolish it by legislative enactment. It may, therefore, be safely predicated that slavery in the Portuguese possessions may be abolished with equal safety, and with equally beneficial results. The Committee most deeply lament that from those parts of the eastern coast of Africa over which Portugal claims to exercise jurisdiction, but especially from Mozambique and the parts adjacent thereto, the slave trade is still being carried on to a deplorable extent. That eminent philanthropist missionary, Dr. LIVINGSTONE—who, it is feared, has fallen a victim to his zeal for humanity—has drawn a most terrible picture of the utter desolation and depopulation of tracts he had twice visited, and which, on the occasion of his first visit but a short time before, were flourishing and populous. Entire communities were swept away; extensive hamlets and large towns were destroyed and obliterated; deserts where gardens stood; terror among remnants of tribes, instead of open, cordial welcome by multitudes—such were the signs which informed the brave missionary that the slave-trader had passed that way. The Committee trust they will be pardoned if they venture to insist upon the principal remedy which that good man suggests as the most effectual means of putting an end to this hateful and dreadful traffic in human beings. He asserts that the slave-traders deal in negroes because the Portuguese ports are closed to legitimate commerce; and strenuously urges, that were these thrown open, lawful trade would rapidly spring up, and supplant the unlawful and wicked traffic in slaves. The Committee cannot presume to point out what other steps should be taken by your Majesty's Government, in addition to the adoption of a suggestion which seems highly reasonable, and especially calculated to accomplish its object. They would submit it as preëminently worthy of consideration, and express a hope that it may please your Majesty to recommend it to the attention of the constitutional advisers of the Crown. In conclusion, the Committee would dwell upon the fact that Portugal is one of the only three professing Christian Powers in whose territories slavery is still permitted to exist. The Committee would believe it to be the ardent desire of your Majesty to abolish this institution throughout the possessions of the Portuguese Crown; and while they express the hope that your Majesty will hasten the day of freedom for those of your subjects unjustly held in bondage, they would add that such an act will impart imperishable lustre to your reign, and elevate your name in history to the highest rank, as one of the benefactors of the human race.

The King replied in English, and expressed his happiness to receive the deputation. The question of emancipation and of the abolition of the slave-trade interested him deeply, and it was his ardent desire, as it was also the wish of his Government, to promote both. His sympathies were wholly with the memorialists, and his Government was considering what measures should be recommended to secure both objects. The extinction of Slavery involved interests which had to be dealt with, and it was necessary when such great changes were imminent to seek the means of effecting them without perturbation. He would renew his assurance to the memorialists that the whole subject had and should continue to command his attention and that of his Government.

Mr. ALBRIGHT solicited permission to submit the fact, that the freedmen of the United States were working in the most satisfactory manner. As Secretary to the National Freedmen's Aid Union, he had been in correspondence with all the existing associations in England and the United States for assisting the freedmen, and there was a unanimous concurrence of testimony as to their fitness for immediate emancipation. It was in the power of one individual, who resolutely set his mind to the task, to accomplish much; immeasurably more could he do in this matter who was also a King.

Mr. LABOULAYE read the address of the Comité Français d'Emancipation, which was somewhat brief, and, in fact, an echo of the English address. The King replied in French, much to the same purpose as he had already done to the English deputation, renewing his assurance that the subject should have his serious attention.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE MILITARY RULE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

Out on the battery, of a Summer's evening, Gen. SICKLES drives his four-in-hand with a daring equitation, and up in the citadel he drives that sometime balky team, the two Carolinas, and if you remember the close analogy which XENOPHON, in the Cyropædia, draws between the management of steeds and the management of States, you will perhaps allow that the practice with the one is no bad training for the conduct of the other. In both capacities, I think I may say that he proves himself a deft *conduttore*.

The history of military government in the South will form one of the most interesting and instructive phases of the mighty political and social transformation through which the nation will have passed. While it will merit the study of the political philosopher as an illustration of the wonderful elasticity with which the genius of the American polity adapts itself to novel, most difficult and altogether unprecedented circumstances, and will furnish both the model and the agency for the continental expansion of the American system, it will, at the same time, be alike creditable to the practical good sense of the people of the South and to the wisdom, justice and discretion of the officer intrusted with their governance.

If one recalls the grave doubts which possessed the minds of even the most sagacious men as to the possibility of holding the South in military subjection after the conquest—the dread anticipations of endless guerrilla warfare—the calculations of the formidable standing army which it would require to overawe the conquered population (and I remember that even official estimate did not venture to place this force short of 300,000 men)—it will be a matter of gratification to reflect how agreeably these surmisings have been disappointed.

If, on the other hand, one considers the dangers of the abuse of supreme and irresponsible power, and the now limitless authority over the life, liberty and happiness of the people of the conquered territory possessed by the military commanders, it must be again a matter of gratification that these have proved in every instance men with a patriotism above the seductions of selfishness, and a wisdom plumed to the high plane of justice.

Perhaps you occasionally read the jargon of a certain class of Southern journals about "satraps" and "proconsuls." Poor dreamers. If they had only some little experience of a real satrap or a veritable proconsul! I had occasion lately to look into BROUGHAM'S *Political Philosophy*, and found there a sentence in regard to the Roman method of dealing with conquered territory, the perusal of which I commend to these people. "In the conquered districts," says he, "the haughty Roman magistrates set no bounds to their insolence and their exactions. The most respectable inhabitants were treated with gross indignities at the caprice of those tyrannical republicans. Their public functionaries were sometimes flogged in the presence of the multitude, while, to punish some imagined neglect, a whole State or Kingdom was confiscated." It is noticeable, however, that this prate of satraps and proconsuls has died out of late, as, being a thing blown and meaningless, it was to be expected it would. And, indeed, one of the unhappy signs of the times at the South is the disposition on the part of the people to remain satisfied under military government, in place of ridding themselves of it by a hearty participation in the work of reconstruction.

I do not propose to make the panegyric of military government. It is a great misfortune that it exists, for there is no surer maxim of political philosophy than that patriotism in a people thus held weakens and in the end dies. If the military rule were anything more than provisional in its nature, the apathy of the South under it would be rather a matter of regret than of satisfaction. But believing as I do that reconstruction *will* take place, and looking upon military government as a temporary necessity, I say that it is highly pleasing to consider the wisdom and moderation with which it has been exercised. And that the Southern people appreciate this I have the evidence of thousands of witnesses in the four or five States which I have thus far visited.

It is not, therefore, for the instruction of the people here, who need it not, but for the benefit of those at a distance, who, ill-informed as to the real state of affairs, have fallen into many misapprehensions, that I propose to make a brief review of the military rule in North and South Carolina—Military District No. 3—under the dominion of Gen. SICKLES.

It has been the fortune of this officer to have been made, of all the commanders in the South, the object of most animadversion on the part both of the Press and the Administration. But I venture the opinion that if one takes the pains to examine his course as a whole, it will be found that this animadversion is due chiefly to the fact that Gen. SICKLES first and most completely drew the necessary logical and legal inferences from the situation in which he found himself placed, and that thus dealing with the elements around him, he outstripped the tardy appreciation of those who saw less clearly and less close at hand than he. I do not propose to become in any sense his defender. There are, perhaps, some of his minor measures that are rather beside the purpose; for there is in Gen. SICKLES just the least *soupçon* of imperialism that leads him to push law into affairs which liberty might better regulate. But I say that, looking at his administration as a whole, it has been characterized by a high order of statesmanship. He has by the firm yet temperate exercise of the great powers committed to him gone far to reconcile the people of the Carolinas to the measures of Congress. He has made them not only the most peaceable, but the most *reconstructed* of all the Southern States. He has by wise acts given free play to the productive industry of the people, and he has in consequence won their respect and esteem. Where he has interfered with existing laws, it has been more to improve their agency than to alter their spirit. And, to use the language of Gov. MCGRATH, at this time, under his administration, the most difficult problem which has ever been presented is undergoing a peaceful and happy solution, and everything justifies the expectation of the successful accomplishment of what the good and the wise of the land desire.

When, after occupying the somewhat anomalous and ill defined position of military commander in the Carolinas from November, 1865, to March, 1867, Gen. SICKLES found himself assigned to the command of this district, under the terms of the Military Bill, he appears to have taken a just estimate of the nature and extent of the authority with which he was intrusted. Congress declared that *no legal State Governments* exist in North Carolina, South Carolina," &c., that these States are "divided into military districts, and *made subject to the military authority of the United States*;" that the President is required to detail a sufficient *military force* to enable the Commanding-General to "enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned;" that "*all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void*," and that "until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, *any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same*." And if he had been in any doubt as to the nature and extent of his powers, these the President in his Veto Message clearly declared, as he did also the ample jurisdiction of the military governments.

Thus judging, Gen. SICKLES saw that it was in his discretion either to retainn or dismiss from office any and all civil officers composing the provisional Governments of the States; to allow or annul all ordinances, laws and customs, as well State as municipal. In the former matter he would of course exercise this discretion with a due regard to his official responsibility. (And I may notice here that his removals have been very few.) In the latter, he would have regard to their utility and their consonance with the *spirit* of Federal Legislation. Where they fulfilled these conditions they were retained; but to the extent that in his judgment they were found deficient, detrimental or incongruous, he regarded it as his duty to supersede them by suitable regulations for the better government and control of the inhabitants of the territory within his military jurisdiction. This was his rule of action, and in pursuance thereof he instituted those orders which the Attorney-General was pleased to characterize as "a code."

It remains now to inquire whether or not particular regulations or acts announced in orders were necessary; and if necessary whether the remedial measures taken were wisely adapted to the exigency. There are two or three of these that deserve more particular attention. And first as to the order prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, Gen. SICKLES found around him a starving population, fed by the gratuitous issue of Government rations and the bounty of Northern givers. No Legislature was in session; none was possible. Congress was not in session, nor likely to be. All civil authority was either paralyzed or powerless. The price of grain in the interior had at least doubled by the consumption in distilleries in remote places, where the cost of transportation prevented equalization of prices with the value of grain in the great markets. The Internal Revenue laws and officers were set at defiance. Only two or three out of a *thousand* stills even partially respected or obeyed the laws. Prosecutions were useless, because juries, as constituted, would not convict offenders, no matter how clearly the offence might be proved. These facts were certified to Gen. SICKLES officially by the officers of the Internal Revenue, by District-Attorneys, by Post Commanders, by prominent citizens, by hungry men and women, and, finally, his action was invoked by a direct appeal from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. To meet this condition of affairs he issued the order specified, and the result was that very soon, away from the lines of transportation, corn fell seventy-five cents a bushel.

Of still wider scope and of vastly greater importance is the "Stay Law," or Order No. 10, staying the remedies for the enforcement of certain classes of debts. At the time when this order was issued the people of the Carolinas were exposed to overwhelming disaster from the seizure and sale, under judicial process, of all the means they possessed. For immediately on the opening of the Courts, after the close of the war, the people in the country commenced with a frantic energy to sue each another, and such prodigious proportions did this litigation assume, that when Gen. SICKLES intervened there were pending in the Courts of the State of South Carolina alone *forty thousand* suits for debt, or more than the total number of white voters in the State! These debts were nearly all local, the Northern cities and Charleston being scarcely represented, (nor, indeed, were creditors in those cities to any extent pushing their claims at law,) and a large portion of them were for sums not over $20. Now, allowing the sum of $50 in each case as the amount of costs, fees, expenses, lost time, and depreciation of values by hurried liquidation, and we have the sum of $2,000,000 as the loss in effecting by litigation a settlement which, while it might have somewhat advantaged the lawyers, constables and vultures that flock to judicial sales, would have resulted in the material ruin of the State. For the scanty store of provisions possessed by the people, their worn-out household furniture and their few implements of husbandry saved from the wreck of the industry of the country, would have availed nothing to creditors, yet were of inestimable value to the population. With time and opportunity given, industry would recover from paralysis, despondency would be overcome by fortitude, the creditor would be ultimately paid, and the sad condition of an impoverished people ameliorated. To arouse and stimulate the energies of the people, to inspire the husbandman with confidence that he would reap the fruits of his labor, to assure him that he might rescue himself and family from want, and to recall from haunts of dissipation and idleness those who had been driven there by despair—such were the motives that actuated Gen. SICKLES in issuing the Stay Law. It would be difficult to find in history the record of any single act of any one man that has conferred more benefit on a distressed people than this timely measure of relief. Let me add that it has been met by the gratitude of the people and the warm approval of all men of consideration in the State.

As I am not attempting any complete review of Gen. SICKLES' course, but merely touching on some salient points in his administration, I may here mention another act of his, which, though of a negative rather than a positive character, is not among the least beneficial of his measures. I have reference to his conduct in the matter of registration. It was apparent to him from the start that the military bills were of so vague and indefinite a tenor with respect of the qualifications of voters, that they would have to receive a more precise definition before any work that was to last could be begun. Accordingly, instead of distracting labor at a critical season by commencing registration under circumstances that obviously would necessitate its being done over again, he waited until the final interpretation of the intent of Congress was given, and is now able to initiate the business at a period when the industries of the State will not be in the least disturbed. The cotton and corn being now "laid by," a month or six weeks can, just as well as not, be spared for registration. Moreover, he has had the advantage, in the treatment of details, of all the experience of the other district commanders; and if you have noticed his regulations for registration which he has just issued, I think you will concede that nothing could be more compact, more complete and more comprehensible. Under these regulations registration will be begun immediately, and there is no reason why it should not be completed before the picking season comes on. Difficult as is the political problem in South Carolina, and complicated as it is by the enormous preponderance of the blacks, I believe that under the present wise management the State will attain the end of reconstruction.

LIBRA.

The Unadilla Bank Failure.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 13.

A meeting of the creditors of this institution has been had at Unadilla. Prominent men of the vicinity took part in it. One of the assignees of WATSON & HAYES, the managers of the bank, made a statement of their financial condition, from which it appears that their individual and partnership liabilities amount to the large sum of $365,241. The assets in the hands of the assignees amount to the enormous sum of $46,687! Besides this, however, there is a quantity of stocks in mining companies, oil wells, and such like treasures, the exact value of which is not now nor ever will be known. The assignee stated to the meeting a very generous proposition made by WATSON, viz.: to turn over to his creditors certain property which he has lately secured to his wife and children, provided always that they, their friends, guardians, &c., should consent. The result of the matter is, that every attempt at investigation only the more discloses the magnitude of the failure, and of the imposition and frauds that have been practiced upon dealers with the bank, and the citizens of the neighborhood. The meeting thus held resolved to employ counsel, and attempt to recover something from the wreck.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Indian Names—Origin of Memphremagog—The Maine Law in Vermont and its Effects—Condition of the People—Lake Memphremagog as a Watering-place—Its Mountain Scenery—Trout Fishing—Hotel and Steamboat Accommodations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
NEWPORT, Vt., Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

STARR KING, in his description of the "White Hills" of New-Hampshire, laments the thrusting aside of the old Indian names for the prominent peaks of the White Mountain cluster, and the substitution therefor of the great historical names that have adorned the annals of the white men of the country. He thinks, for instance, that Mount Washington had better have retained the aboriginal name of "Agiochook," and that Mounts Webster, Franklin, Adams and Jefferson are less poetical and proper than "Ammomoosuc," "Cantoocook," "Pennocook" and "Pentucket." I must confess I can't "see it." In my opinion we have too many of those senseless, tomahawk titles already left among us. Why should we retain the names of lakes, mountains and rivers handed down to us by those red-skinned savages, whose scalps our Western Governors consider dear at $25 apiece? Better let the names go with the scalps, say I. Poetical, forsooth! I would like to know what the old Bay State has gained in poetry by allowing the Indians who tomahawked her Pilgrim grandmothers to name her Commonwealth Massachusetts? Can LONGFELLOW set that name to rhyme? So, too, of Connecticut. "The White Mountains," says STARR KING, "have lost the privilege of being enshrined in such sonorous rythm and such melody as LONGFELLOW has given to the Indian names in "Hiawatha." Have they indeed? Well, there are plenty more left for LONGFELLOW to exercise his rythmical powers on; and when he has "enshrined" all the rest, suppose he comes up here to this beautiful lake, where I am now tarrying, and see if he can tune his melodious lyre to the "sonorous rythm" of the jaw-breaking Indian name of Memphremagog. For my part I have been trying, without success, for a week past, to find out what in thunder the name means, or what the red-skinned poet who first named it supposed he was driving at. "Burt's Illustrated Guide of the Connecticut River Valley"—which, by the way, is the most full and accurate guide-book I ever encountered in this country—intimates that Memphremagog means "Beautiful water;" but it don't tell which part means "water" and which "beautiful." An old Vermont farmer up here, to whom I applied for information, told me that the original name of the lake was "Magog," the same as the town of that name in Canada at its lower end; "but," said he, "in airly times, when the first white men strayed up into these parts they fetched with them, as was common in them days, a jug of rum, and when they arrived here at the head of the lake they met a big Injun, and wishing to be hospitable to the savage, they gave him a suck at the jug. He appeared to like the critter, and in the course of the parley that ensued, condescended to renew the suck se-ve-real times. The upshot of it was that when Mr. Injun got ready to paddle off in his canoe, he found himself, as the saying is, a sort o' 'how come ye so;' in other words, he felt exhilarated and poetical, and the waters of his beautiful Magog looked more beautiful to him than they had ever done before. So when he bid his white friends good-night and pushed his canoe out into the rippling stream, instead of saluting the waves by their old name of "Magog," he floated down the current and disappeared in the darkness shouting at the top of his voice, "Memphremagog, Memphremagog," which means "more beautiful water"—or, in other words, "rum and water." The perfect gravity with which the old farmer related this story to me as he leaned on his scythe convinced me that he believed it to be literally true, and, whether true or not, it is the only rational account of the origin of the name I have heard, and it is quite as reasonable and sensible, and authentic, and "poetical" as the translations that are generally given to the aboriginal names of the country. But the touching pathos with which the old man closed his narrative was better than all. "Thus you have," said he, "the origin of the name Memphremagog; but alas! for the good old days when these things happened. I am afraid we never shall see the like again. The waters of the lake remain, to be sure, and are as beautiful as ever, but where are the Injuns? and, above all, where is the rum? Echo answers, where. By the way, have you got a flask about you? I haven't tasted a drop for a month." As I had been out on a fishing excursion I happened fortunately to have a "pocket pistol" with me, and was only too glad of an opportunity, in return for the information I had received, to enable the old man to drink in a little of the "light of other days" from the nozzle of my flask. And this leads me to indulge a few words with regard to the "Maine law" as it exists in Vermont. Here is a State with something over 300,000 inhabitants in which the most rigid kind of a prohibitory law has been strictly enforced now for over fifteen years, during which time there has not been a place within the limits of the State where a glass of liquor of any kind could be legally sold or purchased. I have been all over the State this Summer, and have not seen in my travels thus far a single person in the least degree intoxicated, except it was now and then a visitor from New-York or Boston, at the watering places. I find, moreover, that public opinion throughout the State everywhere sustains the law, and am told that it has been growing more and more unanimous each year since the law was enacted. Indeed, you will rarely hear any one at the present day—not even those who were, and still are, what may be called habitual drinkers—make any objection to the law. They all admit that the rising generation are reaping untold benefits from the enforcement of the law, and are willing that it shall remain on the statute book, notwithstanding they may be individually put to some inconvenience through its operation. Even my old-fashioned friend who gave such lucid translation of Memphremagog, confessed that the "anti-grog law" might be well enough for these "degenerate days," though he stoutly maintained that it had entirely driven out what he called "public spirit" from the hearts of the people. "The fact is," he said, "you can't get people to subscribe anything now-a-days for a highway, or a bridge, or a liberty-pole, or even a meeting-house, without an everlasting coaxing. Their temperance has made them confoundedly mean. Now forty years ago when I was a boy the farmers all used to go down to Barnet Village and fill up their jugs every Wednesday and Saturday night with good New-England rum, and all felt jolly and neighborly, and public spirited and liberal, and if anything wanted to be done in the town we all took hold and did it." "Yes," interposed a young man who listened to the conversation, "and you all used to have a jolly good drunk and went home staggering, half of you with empty jugs; you were generous and whole-souled and thriftless, and two-thirds of you had your farms mortgaged to the rumsellers, and a good share of you died in the poor-house. What became of your two oldest sons? Think of their career and then look at your fourteen grandchildren who have grown up under the Maine Law and see the difference." The old man made no reply to this impertinent onslaught but stopped the conversation by resuming his work, while I left with a strong desire to give the Maine Law champion a parting kick, but convinced nevertheless that his picture of "ye olden time" was nearest the truth. Whether it be owing to the Maine Law or not I am unable to say, but there is certainly a greater degree of temperance, thrift, general well being and apparent happiness among the people of this State than in any community of the same numbers that I have yet seen. I recollect hearing Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON say several years ago that there was more true Democracy, equality, freedom, general intelligence and happiness in Vermont than in any commonwealth in Christendom. I was tempted to ask him how much of this he attributed to the Protestant religion which he had renounced in favor of Catholicism, but the question would have been rather impertinent, and I should have probably got a sharp answer. Dr. BROWNSON is, I believe, a native of Vermont, and may, therefore, be supposed to be somewhat partial to his birthplace—albeit she is full of what he would call religious heresy—but my observation of the people of this State confirms the truth of the Doctor's statement. I have been among all classes of people in all parts of the State, and nowhere have I seen so much equality in social life, and such general diffusion of property, intelligence and all the comforts of life as here. You can scarcely find a family that does not take one or more daily or weekly papers, and over and over again have I found plain farmers living in back towns, on the tops of hills, or in secluded valleys far away from the leading routes of travel, who know more about national politics and the public men of the country, and even about the local affairs of the State and City of New-York than nine-tenths of the men who exercise the right of suffrage on Manhattan Island.

But I commenced this letter with the intention of saying something about Lake Memphremagog and the beauties of this spot as a watering place. In order to appreciate the advantages of this comparatively new Summer resort, one should stay here at least a month. It will take him that length of time to visit and enjoy the beauties of the myriads of islands of all shapes and sizes that dot the surface of Lake Memphremagog through its whole length of 30 miles. Among the more prominent of these is "Province Island," containing 100 acres, now owned by a Boston merchant, whose son, at present in charge of the island which is used for the raising of blooded stock, was so unkind as to refuse permission to JEFF. DAVIS to land upon his place when he came down this way with a party of Canadians prospecting the other day; the "Twin Sisters," two beautiful islands standing alone together, and covered with evergreens; "Tea-table Island," a charming little islet spread with a thick growth of cedars and a favorite resort of pic-nic parties; "Whetstone Island," famous for its quarry of scythe-sharpeners; "Round Island," rock-bound, shady and circular; "Minnow Island," noted for its trout fishing facilities; "Skinner's Island," containing the romantic cavern into which the old smuggler, URIAH SKINNER, fled when pursued by the Custom-house officers, and from which, as the legend hath it, he never emerged alive; "Long Island," 1½ miles in length, with its palisades and its huge "balance rock," the wonder of all beholders; "Molson's Island," owned by Mr. MOLSON, a Montreal banker, who has a beautiful Summer residence on its sloping sides; "Lord's Island," "Gibraltar Point" and many other islands, promontories, "points," bays, inlets, &c., which render the Lake one of the most romantic and attractive sheets of water to be found in the whole country. Nor is the mountain scenery of the lake less attractive. First comes "Owls Head," twelve miles distant and in full view of the Memphremagog House, rising up from the western margin of the lake to a height of 3,000 feet, and affording a magnificent view from its bald summit of the valley of the St. Lawrence, the Green Mountain range, the White Mountains, Willoughby Lake, Jay Peak, Montreal, Stanstead Plain, &c., &c. Further down the lake is Mt. Elephantis, or "Sugar Loaf" Mountain, the "Sebastopol" of the Magog country, and at the lower end of the lake towers aloft the majestic Mount Oxford, the highest mountain in Lower Canada. At the foot of Owl's Head Mountain, in a shaded nook close to the margin of the lake, stands an elegant and commodious hotel called the Mountain House, kept by Mr. JENNINGS. This is a favorite resort of visitors to the lake on account of the splendid trout fishing in the immediate vicinity of the hotel, and also from its being the starting point for parties about to make the ascent of the mountain. Mr. JENNINGS has a large St. Bernard dog which he has trained to act as guide to parties ascending the mountain. He is called "Joe Hooker," and is one of the most careful and intelligent guides it was ever my good fortune to follow. If any of the party stray off into a wrong path "Joe" immediately leaves his post in the advance and runs in search of the truants, never giving up till he has put all hands on the right track again. The curiosity of tourists often puts the poor dog's sagacity to unnecessary tests, and he is made to travel the journey up the mountain two or three times over in order to convince the skeptical that he knows his business. The ascent of the mountain is always made on foot, and can be accomplished in two hours without difficulty. The ascent of Mount Oxford is now made a great portion of the way in carriages, but as it lies away down at the lower end of the lake among the "Canucks," who hav'nt had enterprise enough to build a house on the mountain, and can't furnish any comforts for vistors, it is seldom resorted to. The scenery of Lake Memphremagog resembles in many respects that of Lake George, though the variety is greater. The western slopes of the lake still retain for the most part their primeval forests, and the vegetation everywhere reaches clear down to the water's edge. On the eastern borders of the lake the land in many places has been cleared up for many years, and presents to the view many cultivated farms, one or two villages, and a goodly number of private Summer residences belonging to citizens of Montreal and Quebec. Among the chief advantages of Memphremagog as a Summer resort, in addition to the lake and mountain scenery and the facilities for rowing, sailing and steamboat excursionizing, is the splendid trout fishing that everywhere abounds in the waters of the lake and vicinity. Little more than half way down the lake there lies on its western border, elevated to the height of several hundred feet above the lake, and cosily sleeping in a narrow valley, formed by the mountain ranges, a beautiful little sheet of water two miles long, fresh, cool, clear and deep, called "Concert Pond." Here the speckled brook-trout is found in great abundance, weighing all the way from one to ten pounds. The shining beauties from this pond and other places in the vicinity are served up fresh every meal at the Memphremagog and Mountain Houses, and inspire a New-Yorker with unutterable disgust for the reminiscences of stale fish that used to greet his eyes in Fulton and Washington Markets.

The season is just beginning to set in here now, and the tourists from the White Mountains flock hither at the rate of fifty or more by the arrival of each evening train. A majority of them stop one night, taste of the lake trout, cast a glance at Owl's Head, make the run down to Magog in the *Mountain Maid*, and then scud off flattering themselves that they have "done" Lake Memphremagog thoroughly and exhausted the subject. Not so the select few who make their Summer tour for enjoyment and not for the fashion of the thing. They tarry here for weeks—many of them remaining until October, when I am assured, and can easily believe, the scenery is more beautiful than at any other season of the year. Then too the lake trout, which now hides himself sixty feet under water and has to be caught with a long line and sinker, rises near the surface to catch a glimpse at the Autumnal foliage, and falls an easy prey to the trolling sportsman. Indeed I think that those Summer tourists are wise who postpone their trips till the latter part of September and October, for, in addition to the cool and bracing atmosphere, the aspect of the country, especially in the New-England States, is far more enchanting at that season of the year than in the hot Summer months. The people hereabouts who cater to the amusement and comfort of visitors have been very much disappointed this season at the failure of the Lake Navigation Company to get their new steamer *Oxford* ready at the time advertised. It was to have been put on the Lake by the 4th of July, but has not made its appearance yet, though it will probably be ready by the middle of this month. It is a large, commodious and elegant steamer, built of iron in Glasgow, and fitted up in the most tasty and luxurious manner. The old *Mountain Maid*, which is the first and only steamer that ever plied on Lake Memphremagog, is about to be withdrawn, having been sold to the new Company. Capt. FOGG, her Commander, who for the last twenty years had paddled the waters of the lake in every sort of craft, from an Indian canoe to a steamer, retires with the *Mountain Maid*, and is to be succeeded by Capt. HANDYSIDE, an experienced Lake Superior navigator. The purser of the *Mountain Maid*, Mr. GEO. C. MERRILL, a gentlemanly and most useful guide for tourists who travel on the Lake, is going into the service of the new company, and will occupy the same position on the steamer *Oxford*. The *Oxford* is equal in size to most of the Western lake steamers, has double decks, large cabins, and is built with special reference to speed. She is expected to make two trips per day between this place and Magog, at the lower end of the lake, stopping at "Owl's Head" and the other landings on the route.

As to the hotel accommodations here the chief and only one, except the Mountain House, at the base of Owl's Head is the Memphremagog House where I am now stopping. It is kept by BUCK & PENDAR, who first opened it some five years ago, and is in every respect a first-class house. It is beautifully located on the very brink of the head waters of the lake, and will accommodate about 800 guests. Epicures from the city need not fear from what has been previously said about the Maine Law up here, that there are no "cakes and ale" at the Memphremagog. Far from it. I don't pretend to say how BUCK & PENDAR get round the law, but I do know that their bill of fare is supported by a wine list which includes every variety of vinous beverage from Madame Cliquot's brand to the California wines of Los Angeles and Sonoma. I am told that the wines are given away by the proprietors of the house, and, judging from the recklessness with which some of the guests issue their orders, I am inclined to think this is true; but when they come to settle their bills they will probably find a formidable item for toothpicks. These implements used to be furnished gratis but the modern liquor laws necessitates new rules and customs.

S.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Canadian Press Association Excursion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GODERICH, Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

The excursion in connection with the annual meeting of the Press Association took place last week. The meeting was held at the Court-house in this town, on Wednesday afternoon, when the Mayor, Warden of the County, and members of the Corporation, presented an address of welcome, and drove out the party, including the ladies, to see the salt well, a short distance out of the town. Nearly two years ago some parties commenced to dig for oil, and failing to obtain it, at length struck a salt vein, and now a company has in full operation a well producing fifty barrels of clear salt per day. So pure is the quality of the salt that the brine produces ninety-five per cent., which is far in advance of the famous Saginaw wells. Were a little more enterprise apparent, there is no doubt that the salt works here would prove exceedingly profitable. Our people are proverbially cautious, and therefore not inclined to risk much in speculation; but this is a mistaken caution, since it is obvious that half a dozen wells might be put in operation with every prospect of a profitable return. The demand is met with the greatest difficulty, and those interested in the business admit that another well is necessary in order to keep up the present demand. When the value of the enterprise becomes better understood, perhaps the desire to extend operations may be entertained. Meanwhile there is much lost through the prevailing want of activity in developing this great source of wealth.

Instead of returning direct to the town, a divergence was made along the River Maitland to a beautiful spot which commands an extensive view of Goderich, Lake Huron and surrounding country. We passed through the grounds of Judge BROUGH's residence, which have become famous in consequence of having formerly been owned by a German Baron, who purchased a thousand acres, three hundred of which he intended to convert into a deer park. The speculation proved a bad one; a great deal of money was expended in building a suitable mansion which, after all, is not a very desirable one. The Baron discovered that he had made a mistake in arranging to shut himself up in the wilderness, with nothing but views of the lake, river and Goderich to relieve the monotony of the scene. There was no society there fit for a Baron, and he abandoned the project. A lovelier spot, however, it would not be easy to find. The party walked down to the river, and being conveyed in man-of-war boats were taken on board the gunboat *Cherub* and shown over it with becoming courtesy by the officers. At 2 o'clock the Press meeting took place, when the officers for the current year were elected, and some other business was transacted. Seventy-five members paid in their annual subscriptions.

On Wednesday evening, the excursionists, to the number of about sixty-five, including some twenty ladies, started for the Saginaw valley by the steamer *W. R. Clinton*, and early next morning, ran into the Saginaw River, after a very pleasant voyage. To be sure there was a vast deal of crowding, in consequence of such a large extra influx of passengers, but all were, nevertheless, comfortably provided for by Capt. KEITH, one of the most obliging masters on the American waters. Music having been provided, many of the party enjoyed themselves in the mazy dance until a late hour of the night, or rather early hour next morning. Bay City was reached, and the steamer laying too for a short time, Mr. JOHN CULBERT, of the *Journal* of that place, came on board, and offered the hospitalities of the citizens on the return of the party. Up the Saginaw steamed the *Clinton*, and just below Crow Island the steamer *L. G. Mason* came alongside, when Col. KIMBERLY, of the *Enterprise*, and Mr. G. F. LEWIS, of the *Courier*, East Saginaw, were transferred to the *Clinton*. Those gentlemen were a delegation to invite the excursionists to East Saginaw, an invitation that was readily accepted. Arriving at the dock, the entire party were escorted to the Bancroft House, where refreshments had been provided, and the Mayor welcomed the visitors to the city. An hour was very pleasantly spent in viewing the sights, and returning to the boat we were soon on our way to Saginaw City, which was reached about noon. Here again the excursionists were the recipients of the hospitality of strangers. They were met by Mayor BRAYLEY, Col. DELAND and Col. LITTLE, and after being taken over the Taylor House, a large new hotel in course of erection for Mr. W. H. TAYLOR, that gentleman set before them a luncheon that would have been a credit even in New-York City; and this, too, in an unfinished house. Mr. TAYLOR had spent some years in Canada, being largely engaged in the lumber business; he brought over here $20,000, and returned to the Saginaw valley with twenty cents, and is now putting up a hotel which by the time it is finished, will cost $65,000! The lunch brought out a few speeches, among the best one from Col. LITTLE, who spoke eloquently, and in terms of amity toward the Canadians. He was followed by others from members of the Press Association, who acknowledged the kindness shown them, and reciprocated the sentiments of good-will so cordially expressed.

It was now time to return to East Saginaw, and soon after reaching there it was announced that a public dinner would take place. In the meantime, Mr. W. A. GATES, who owns one of the most complete livery stables in the Western States, had sent two omnibuses, each with four horses attached, to give the ladies a drive out, while the gentlemen made the acquaintance of the principal men of the city. At the appointed hour the banquet was ready, at the Bancroft House, and a magnificent one it was. All the delicacies of the season were upon the tables and the "green seal" was in abundance. After partaking of the viands, Mr. LEWIS, of the *Courier*, rose, and proposed "Our guests—the Canadian Press Association," which was responded to in happy terms by the President, Mr. THOMAS SELLAR, and Mr. DAVID WYLIE, of the Brockville *Recorder*. Col. KIMBERLEY and Mr. B. M. THOMPSON also spoke, in response to the toast of the "Press of East Saginaw." Col. LITTLE sang an appropriate song, after which the "City of East Saginaw" was given, to which Alderman EASTMAN replied. The party broke up after singing "God Save the Queen," and soon the steamer was on her way to Bay City, to which place many of the East Saginaw people accompanied the party. There they were received by the Mayor, Judge BIRNEY, and several other gentlemen, and escorted to the parlor of the Fraser House, where they partook of refreshments, a band playing upon the balcony all the while. At 8 o'clock a splendid supper was served up, presided over by the Mayor. Several speeches were made by the Mayor and others of the city, and also members of the Press Association. It was after 10 o'clock when the demonstration closed, all present rising to their feet and singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen." The excursionists were accompanied to the boat by a large number of the citizens, and a tremendous cheer went up as the boat started into the stream. The party reached here, on their return, on Friday, and finished their programme with a public lunch at the Huron Hotel, over which the President presided, the Mayor and Corporation, Capt. KEITH and Mr. FLOWER, owner of the *W. R. Clinton*, being seated near him. Some half a dozen toasts were given and responded to, and the demonstration closed with cheers, the party hurrying to the train which was to convey them to their respective homes.

The excursionists were well rewarded for their trip up the Saginaw Valley, for they witnessed what they had not expected to see, a section of country teeming with the two staple products—lumber and salt. Most, if not all, had heard of the richness of this immense valley, yet could form nothing like an adequate conception of its real wealth. Lumber piled along the river edges, saw-logs lying in the river at frequent intervals and in countless numbers, with sawmills and salt wells not far enough apart to be out of sight of each other, soon convinced all that the business of the valley was almost beyond computation. They expected to find villages along the river for the accommodation of those concerned in the lumber and salt making, but instead they found cities, one of them having a population of 15,000, and a thriving and enterprising population too. But what shall be said of the magnificent hotels reared in these out-of-the-way cities? At East Saginaw, the Bancroft House has few equals for its size out of New-York and Philadelphia. When put up it was styled "Hoyt's Folly;" but Mr. HOYT, its proprietor, has lived to see it doing a large and prosperous business, and it is by no means too large now, being the only fine hotel in the place. At Bay City, the Fraser House is a most costly building and attached to it is one of the neatest theatres to be found on the Continent of America. The hotel is fitted up in gorgeous style from basement to garret, and is doing a splendid business, although only opened about two months ago. Then going to Saginaw City, the Taylor House, larger than either of the hotels mentioned, is upon a scale of splendor outvying anything known in the West. From the summit of the building, which is flat, one of the grandest panoramic views imaginable is to be obtained, for the eye takes in the full sweep of the river for miles, including East Saginaw and the country many miles around. This is evidently the healthiest of the two cities, the other lying much lower. East Saginaw is the finest business place, and will one day be a rival to Chicago, for it is a city of only some seventeen years growth, and appears to be full of wealth. Bay City is well located as a business place, but does not appear to enjoy equal advantages with East Saginaw. The annual returns of the business of the Saginaw Valley must be immense. The members of the Canadian Press Association came here with greatly enlarged views after viewing the prosperity of the rich region they had visited.

MOUNT DESERT.

In the Fog—Early History of Mount Desert—Its Attractions—A Jaunt Through the Adjacent Country—Bowbear Island—A Story of 1746—Steuben—Personal.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Mount Desert, Me.,
Monday, Aug. 12, 1867.

Yesterday, the first time for over a week, islander and stranger, after watching the fog and becoming reconciled to its disappointments, were permitted to enjoy in all its grandeur the beauties, antitheses and contrasts involved in the wonder of the coast of Maine, "Mont's Deserts." Experience has taught me that the best time to visit this place of resort is during July or September—either side of the "dog days," for it is in the month of August that the fog, so dense, caps the mountains in tender fleeces, to be rolled off in pellicles of down, or to arch the valleys and creep along the sides until the mist permeates your clothing and makes you feel very much like so much linen passing through the manipulations of a washerwoman. But this fog, however, has its compensations. It prepares one to realize the Mount Desert of his dreams. It is also healthy—so the old settlers say. Doubt this, and you are immediately referred to the robust Englishman in England who spends half of his existence in fog. We Americans, the old settler says, have too much sunlight, and not enough of shadow and moisture. The brawny man and his brunette with eleven children, are specimens of perfect health; they never were sick.

Omitting all the adjectives and superlatives that might be indulged in in describing the spirit of the scenery here—the "bleak mountain side and sunny nook in sheltered cove, frowning precipice and broad, heaving ocean, and placid mountain lake, dashing sea-foam and glistening trout-brook, the deep thunder of the ground-swell and the solemn stillness of the mountain gorge; the impetuous rush and splash of the surf, and the musical cadence of far-off water-falls," something concerning the early history of Mount Desert may not prove uninteresting. Since the days of the GREGOIRES, in 1785, the history of the island seems to have lost its romantic element, and lapsed into the ordinary life of a fishing community. Mount Desert contains some 60,000 acres, a third part of which is elevated into thirteen connected, high and rugged mountains. At sea they may be seen a distance of sixty miles. The island is fifteen miles long from north to south, about seven miles in mean width, and is connected with the main land on the north only by a narrow arm of the sea, which is crossed by the Trenton bridge. The island first appears in history included in the vast tracts of land which rival sovereigns of Europe parceled out with utter disregard of each other's claims. Upon the authority of one of the early historians of Maine, the island took the name of "Mont's Deserts," from its wild and savage solitudes. Soon after DE MONTS left his Winter encampments at the Island St. Croix, in 1604, he and his company sailed westward, and afterward Mons. CADILLAC obtained of LOUIS XIV., in 1691, a large tract of land lying on Frenchman's Bay, and also a large island opposite—Mt. Desert. CADILLAC, however, in 1713, was compelled to abandon his claim, upon the cession of Arcadie to England. The property afterward came into possession of Gov. BERNARD, but during the Revolutionary War it was confiscated; yet his son, having been an unchanging adherent to Whig politics, the Government restored to him one-half the island. There appeared not long afterward, in 1785, a new and unexpected claim—that of Mme. DE GREGOIRE, who proved herself to be a lineal descendant of LA MOTTE CADILLAC, and grand-daughter of the patentee. The claim, though antiquated, was regarded favorably. The General Court of Massachusetts, disposed "to cultivate mutual confidence and union between the subjects" of France and the citizens of the States, naturalized Mons. GREGOIRE, and then quit-claimed to him and his family the island, but reserving to actual settlers lots of one hundred acres. They died in 1810, and their graves are shown just outside the cemetery at the cove. The French missionaries, BIARD and MASSE, settled here in 1609. After raising their cross they named the place Saint Sauveur, in gratitude for their escape from the storm which had driven them on the island, while on their way toward the Penobscot country. The end of these two Jesuits was a cruel one. Gov. ARGALL, of South Virginia, landed and conquered, and established Protestantism by a single broadside. MASSE escaped, and BIARD was carried off to the English Colonies. The resettlement of the island was effected in 1761.

While Mount Desert combines all the attractions of Newport or Long Branch, and the Franconia Mountains, it is suggestive of a country which LONGFELLOW and Mrs. BROWNING have illustrated in one walk and AGASSIZ in another. It is a wild, attractive place. I shall never forget the Sunday morning when, from the top of Green Mountain, 1,762 feet from the mean level of the sea, I saw the sun rise from out of the quiet sea. The triangular-shaped shaft of light which was reflected across the halcyon sea, seemed to simultaneously throw its soft tint upon the blue and cold mountains at the south, upon the flecked or mosaic of island and bay, and upon vast Katahdin, one hundred and twenty miles off, until the lurid glare spread itself fairly over the whole scene, filling my soul with poetic emotions. Seven ranges of precipitous mountains occupy most of the area of the island, running nearly north and south. Geologically speaking, they form one end of an immense horse-shoe of granite. Four of these mountains descend into deep lakes, and another one—Dog Mountain—on its eastern face, makes a perpendicular descent of eight hundred feet into the waters of Some's Sound, twenty fathoms deep at its very foot. The interior of the island contains valleys, lakes, ponds and hills. Eagle Pond is much resorted to for trout. Deer and eagles are among the game of the island—the bald eagle is frequently seen perched upon some lofty crag. The natural sea-wall, fifteen feet high, composed of bowlders washed up by the sea, attracts the attention of tourists geologically inclined. It is three miles southwest of Southwest Harbor. The wall extends across several coves for more than a mile, and in some places it is ten rods wide. Great Head Point, most exposed to the ocean, is a specimen of savage grandeur. Nobody has yet been found foolish enough to attempt to land there, even in calm weather. Its impressiveness is taken from the peculiarly massive formation of the rocks and the stupendous overhanging cliff. The moaning waves below lend peculiar solemnity to the scene. But I have not time nor you the space to notice particularly other points of interest here—Seal Cove, noted for its white perch; Some's Sound, with its narrow length and high shores, now sailing on a sea of glass, now scudding before swift breezes, so subject is it to sudden squalls; Bubble Mountains, or the Twins, of exquisite mould, and rendered charming by sunset shadows; Mt. Kepo and the "Gorge," suggestive of the Flume of the White Mountains, but lying near the ocean, walled in by cliffs, and whose waters are in an hour mingled with the yeasty ocean; the "grim rampart and solid bastion" of the eastern face of Newport Mountain, looking seaward; the "Oven" across the cove, hollowed out by the waves, and which at low tide in their stormy home the strange creations of sea life areas safe as the "violet beneath the pine;" and the "Devil's Oven," described as "a rift in the rocks where the waves dash like a distant salvo of artillery."

Southwest Harbor is the general point for landing on the island, though Bar Harbor, on Frenchman's Bay, on the northeast side of the island, is the place of greatest resort, as being nearest to the points of general interest. One of the pleasantest excursions, perhaps, is from Bar Harbor to Gouldsboro, where there is a drive along the coast which commands splendid views of the hills, while between Bar and Southwest Bars affords the most perfect idea of the outlines and expanse of the mountain ranges. A season's experience at Mount Desert develops the fact that it is only those who have a special knowledge of the coast who are to be intrusted in sailing from one point to another, so dangerous are the sunken ledges. It is much safer to keep within sight of the shadows on the hills than to indulge in attractive exposures upon great waves.

During the past week we have had a visit from the Boston Yacht Club fleet, Commodore FOLLETT. The vessels experienced a foggy time in reaching here, but after the arrival the gentlemen composing the fleet, with invited guests, enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. A grand ball was given in honor of the Commodore, at which the display of those amenities of social life which render people happy, was exhibited in a marked manner. A few days later the fleet proceeded to Belfast. On Sunday we had a sermon from the popular preacher, Rev. GEO. HEPWORTH, of Boston. His audience was in part composed of New-York and Boston families, rusticating here and at Sullivan, Gouldsboro and other adjacent places. Among the artists here are E. W. PERRY, of New-York, and N. T. JOHNSON and VIGIL WILLIAMS, of Boston, busy filling their sketch-books and transcripts of scenery.

After a tedious ride of seven miles over an uncommon rough road, and behind an animal whose points very much resembled those of a picket-fence, I found myself, the other day, on Boisburbert (pronounced Bowbear) Island, so called after a French General of that name. There is a bit of unwritten history associated with this island which is worthy of record. The island itself is of no great consequence, being uninhabited, and as barren as so much territory in a desert, although its surroundings are possessed of rare facilities for picnicing, as a place of Summer retreat. The island is within the jurisdiction of the town of Millbridge, and embraces about 300 acres. During that juncture of our country's history, in 1746, when the reduction of Louisbourg was viewed by the Courts of England and France as an event of singular importance; when the English thought of nothing less than the conquest of Canada, and the extirpation of the French from the Northern Hemisphere; and the French meditated the recovery of Louisbourg and Nova Scotia, also the destruction of the principal seaports in New-England.

The whole country was thrown into consternation by the arrival, Sept. 12, of a large fleet at Nova Scotia from France, under the command of the Duke D'ANVILLE, having on board over three thousand troops. Complicated disaster overtook the Duke, and without striking a blow, in a council of war held six days afterward, the Vice-Admiral proposed to return to Brest. And hastened by the news that a large squadron of English ships were on their way to North America, a part of the French fleet left immediately for Annapolis; but, being overtaken by a violent storm, they were so shattered, weakened and dispersed, that they returned singly to France. Among the last vessels to return was the one commanded by Gen. BOISBURBERT. The violence of the storm drove him to the southward, and expecting to make the port of Boston, he unexpectedly found himself off the coast here, and seeking a harbor, the vessel dropped anchor opposite the island bearing his name. Added to the troubles occasioned by the storm, the scorbutic fever which prevailed on board was committing fearful ravages among the troops, to the number of about three hundred. An immediate disembarkation was the result, and here on this island, and on the nearest mainland, Gen. BOISBURBERT encamped with the remnant of his troops. Tents were pitched, log shanties were erected, and every preparation was made to spend the Winter in a manner as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Tradition informs the "oldest inhabitant" here, my informant, who, I will remark parenthically, is a gentleman endowed with a remarkable power of remembering dates and things, that this remnant of an ill-starred expedition suffered intensely during that to them memorable Winter. The country roundabout was sparsely settled; provisions were scarce, and the settlers, who were English, annoyed them as much as possible in the way of denying them curatives. On the approach of the following Spring the vessel was repaired for the return to Brest, but the rigors of the Winter and disease left but a few troops to make the passage. Fifty years afterward several families settled on the mainland, and many relics of the encampment were found. Human bones were plowed up in considerable quantities, and the *débris* of the camp, such as cooking utensils, pewter spoons, and knives and forks, bearing names stamped in French, are now in possession of the early settlers of the surrounding country. A visit to Boisburbert Island also reveals some faint evidences of the presence of those French troops at the time stated.

Stopping over at Steuben a few days, I found there a number of New-Yorkers luxuriating in paradaisaical dells and picnicing on ocean rocks. Steubens is the second corporate town in Washington County. The township was granted to THOMAS RUSTON, Aug. 26, 1794, and is one of the oldest towns in the State. It was named in memory of Baron STEUBNN, that patriotic French General who espoused the cause of the Colonies during the Revolutionary War. The male residents here are mostly engaged in a seafaring life. Shipbuilding was one extensively carried on, but the incubus of general depression in that branch of industry has actually crushed it. Steuben has one of the finest harbors on the coast. Grand outlines press upon the view, worthy of the attention of artists and tourists. The hills crowd down to the sea, and "the wind is cradled to soft air" among bold bluffs and rugged cliffs. A river bearing the euphonious name of Tunk, meanders sluggishly through the village, and loses itself in 'Gouldsboro' Bay. While rummaging among the musty archives of the town a few days since, the town-clerk found the following memorandum in an old ledger: "March 27, 1819—By JAMES GORDON BENNETT, teaching school, order dated Sept. 16, 1818, $17." One of the ten selectmen of the town, now living, informed me that this future publisher of a New-York newspaper labored assiduously in teaching the young idea how to shoot, for the sum of two dollars per week, including his board. Young BENNETT taught school here two months. He was on his way through the country on a "tour of observation," having previously taught school a short time at Machias, whither he had come from Nova Scotia. BENNETT was about this time twenty-two years of age, and as a schoolmaster he was liked. While in Steuben he was penniless, and boarded with a Mr. JONATHAN LEIGHTON, a strict Calvanistic Baptist, and with whom he had many long and excited arguments on theological points. JONATHAN always came off victorious in these scrimmages, BENNETT declaring he "would rather hold a controversy with three doctors of divinity than to argue with JONATHAN. BENNETT in the following Spring left Steuben for Boston, to become the architect of his fortune.

L.

Negro Supremacy in the Southern States.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 13.

There are but two States in the South where the negro population outnumbers the white—the States of South Carolina and Mississippi. In the other eight reconstructing States the whites are so largely in the majority that if they are outvoted it will be either because they refuse to register or because more are disfranchised than Congress intended. The following table gives estimates of population and voters for 1867, based on the census of 1860, with proper allowance for natural increase and for the losses during the war:

States.	Male Citizens. White.	Male Citizens. Negro.	Voters White.	Voters Negro.
Alabama	243,100	164,265	81,033	[illegible]
Arkansas	154,712	42,185	51,571	[illegible]
Florida	37,010	28,852	12,339	[illegible]
Georgia	270,941	173,146	90,314	[illegible]
Louisiana	284,873	136,759	47,479	[illegible]
Mississippi	187,646	164,735	55,832	[illegible]
North Carolina	281,799	136,012	93,333	[illegible]
South Carolina	131,529	150,939	43,848	[illegible]
Texas	250,000	110,000	89,003	[illegible]
Virginia	316,761	108,128	165,589	[illegible]
Total	2,138,369	1,299,941	661,974	412,187

If all were registered the white majorities would be as follows: In Alabama, 26,278; Arkansas, 37,519; Florida, 4,388; Georgia, 32,599; Louisiana, 24,686; North Carolina, 48,596; Texas, 45,000; Virginia, 39,540. The black majorities would be in Mississippi, 2,370; South Carolina, 6,439. If in the eight States where the whites are dominant disfranchisement is limited by the conditions of the reconstruction bills, the white majorities cannot be entirely wiped out, except possibly in Florida. The Southern obstructionists assert that the registers reject a great many white men who are not legally disfranchised, and as there is no appeal from their decisions, that it is impossible for white men to obtain their rights. This may be true in some localitities, but it is not likely that it is the general fact. There is no evidence of any such general purpose of the military commanders to reduce the whites to a minority by unfair means, as the obstructionists allege. On the contrary, they show every disposition to administer the law strictly and fairly. The disfranchisement of whites, therefore, which gives the negroes a majority of voters in every State except Arkansas, is voluntary. The whites refuse to register. If negro supremacy is established throughout the South, as now seems likely, it will be the fault of the whites themselves, who sullenly stand back and surrender their power because they dislike the conditions under which they are permitted to exercise it. If by registering and voting they indorsed these conditions, we might honor their pluck in standing out and bearing the consequences. But they do not indorse the Congressional scheme by voting under it. They merely go through with the process as an inevitable evil, and have full liberty to hate and denounce the scheme and its authors to their hearts' content, and keep doing so till they are satisfied. No, the abdication of power by the whites is cowardly and inexcusable, and they will themselves share the responsibility of the consequences, whatever they may be.

What the consequences of negro supremacy in the

South are to be it is impossible to predict. GEORGE W. KENDALL, of Texas, has written a lettter, for the consolation of his white brethren, in which he predicts that the first colored vote will be the heaviest ever counted; that the negroes will not continue to take an interest in politics after the novelty of voting has passed away. There may be something in this, but the negroes and their white friends will frame the new Constitutions for the Southern States and do the first legislating, and if they hold their present purpose and leadership, they will adopt the Tennessee system, and there will be a much more sweeping disfranchisement of white men than under the confiscation acts, and the imposition of such other disabilities as even BROWNLOW has not attempted. The Southern white men must see that those who hold the power at the start will have every inducement so to fix things that they can retain it, and although Congress is to pass upon the new constitutions before they can stand, there is no probability that that body will require any greater leniency toward ex-rebels in the other States than in Tennessee. They will accept the constitutions made as true expressions of the popular will, and it will be a long time before the white men of the South can hope for any change. If they mean to have any voice in their State Governments for the next dozen years they will do well to register and vote now. It may be their last chance.

Fenian Demonstration in Troy—Letter from Gen. Wool.

The Wolfe Tone Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood of Troy held a picnic in a grove near that city on Monday. The *Whig* says: "The Fenian companies, 250 strong, armed and equipped, first marched to the steamboat landing to receive their friends from Albany, and then proceeded to the Mansion House to receive Gen. SAM. P. SPEAR late of the United States Army, who is now the chief military officer of the Brotherhood. The General was attired in the uniform of a Brigadier-General of the American Army. The procession halted in front of the residence of Gen. WOOL, where it was reviewed by the hero of Buena Vista, in full uniform, escorted by Gen. SPEAR. At the conclusion of the review, Gen. WOOL placed in the hands of Gen. SPEAR the following letter, and retired, after thanking Gen. SPEAR and his command for the honor which they had paid him:

TROY, Aug. 11, 1867.

Col. John W. Byron, Peter H. Maguire, Michael Russell, Committee of Invitation:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to the Fenian Picnic, to take place this day on Green Island, which I regret, for reasons already made known to you, I am compelled to decline. I, however, assure you that nothing could give me greater pleasure than to participate in the festivities anticipated by the brave and generous sons of Ireland. Their bravery may be discovered by the bleaching bones of their gallant soldiers on every field of battle, in Europe as well as in America. Their generosity may be known by sending annually from the United States millions to bring their relatives and friends from Ireland, the land of oppression, to the land of freedom. Such a people will ever command my admiration. They deserve to be free and independent. Can they obtain this precious boon so pertinaciously contended for?

Every attempt hitherto made to achieve their independence has failed, followed by oppression made more oppressive with the sacrifice of the best blood of the country. The people are divided and scattered throughout the civilized world. To unite and bring them together would require an immense capital, besides the expense of ships of war. Success requires unity of action.

War, however, is a great evil, and the greatest that could befall any people. It has ever been the curse of nations, and the cause of all the oppression that exists among them. Of those most oppressed by war, I would name the people of Ireland, the truly down-trodden of Europe. They have no government of their own, or means of organizing armies, or supplying them with the materials of war. It ought not to be forgotten, that to be successful in carrying on war, an organized government is indispensable, with founderies, manufactories for small arms of all kinds, depots for supplies of every description; besides all which, many millions of money should be on hand. Without such preparation, no people or nation should make war, and certainly not with England, who has all the means and materials to carry on war to a greater extent than any other nation, for either offensive or defensive operations.

In conclusion, I will only add to the above suggestions, that peace, conciliation and harmony are the promoters of civilization and prosperity, and not war. The people of Ireland, Italy, France and Hungary, have each in turn struggled for liberty and independence, but what have they gained? Nothing but increased oppression, with the chains of despotism drawn a little tigher.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

The Antecedents of William Rabe.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* telegraphed the following for its issue of Tuesday morning:

"The following may be relied upon as the history of the person who helped the President get up the late curious mass of documents purporting to originate in the Attorney-General's office:

On Jan. 8, 1866, BARTHOLD J. DRESSON, WILLIAM RABE and HERMANN GROSSMAN, were indicted jointly in this District for conspiring to cheat and defraud the United States, by obtaining, by forged papers, fraudulent and false claims purporting to be payable to them for the military service of certain soldiers. They were found guilty, and DRESSON was sentenced for one year and the others two years to jail in this city. RABE was a clerk in the Treasury, and was to furnish the names of persons having unpaid claims, and then with the others to forge papers to collect them. LOWENTHAL was in with the party. The scheme was one of the most gigantic discovered during the war. GROSSMAN died in jail; DRESSON was pardoned by President JOHNSON in less than two months after his imprisonment. He then became a messenger between JOHNSON's officials and RABE, while CONOVER was in jail. Early in the Spring RABE sent to the President a memorandum of what he could state to his benefit, what documents he could control, and what valuable evidence he could withhold if pardoned. This paper, as well as the paper for pardon, was at the disposal of the Attorney-General. The President pardoned RABE on the 20th of April, 1867, and he at once attended frequently at the White House, continuing his visits until the late documents were finished. Though the cause of his pardon is notorious here, and all the official papers concerning it, together with the record of the President's pardon, are contained in the record of Judge FISHER's court, still Mr. JOHNSON has to-day authorized the statement that he knows nothing of the case."

Negro Suffrage in New-Jersey.

A meeting of colored people was held in the colored Presbyterian Church in Plane street, Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, 12th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the State Suffrage Convention, held in Trenton on the 23d of July. The edifice was completely filled by a quiet and orderly audience, a number of ladies being in attendance. Addresses were made by several persons, and a series of resolutions were adopted. Among the resolutions was the following:

That, basing our claim to the elective franchise upon the same principles which actuated the fathers of the revolution and the framers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and upon considerations of justice and right which are the basis of a free government, we ask our legislature to return to the just policy which once governed the fathers of our State, and establish impartial manhood suffrage.

How Nature Preserved a Record.

A St. Louis paper mentions an incident which occurred in the surveys of the Iron Mountain Road in the cypress swamps of Southeast Missouri. The engineers, having orders to locate their surveys in connection with the United States land surveys, had occasion to search for the marks or records made years ago in the swamps. The land surveyors had marked the results of their work by cutting into the body of a tree, leveling off a smooth surface of the trunk, and engrossing their records on the tablets thus prepared. The engineers found the trees of the old survey, and recognized the scars of former cuttings, but to reach the records were compelled to cut into the trees again. New wood had grown up over the old record, completely hiding and protecting it. But, after cutting into the body down to the original tablet, they found the surveyor's record as plain and distinct as when first made.

Registrars as Candidates for Office.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

The NEW-YORK TIMES and the fairer portion of the Republican Press think it an outrage that, under the Registry Law of Tennessee, registrars are themselves candidates for office, and seem to suppose that such legislation is confined to Tennessee. Those papers are right, when reprobating provisions so utterly repugnant to every idea of a fair election; but they are mistaken in supposing such a scandal and disgrace attaches only to Tennessee. We have the same law in Missouri. Here registering officers—men who are to decide without appeal, who shall and who shall not vote—may be candidates for office. Such is our Registry law, which was made intentionally as iniquitous as the infamous clauses in our Constitution required it should be at the first election. Under this Registry Law, a large proportion of the candidates for office were registering officers. Of course, it was their interest to exclude from the voting lists as many as possible of those who they were satisfied would vote for their opponents. And they acted as their interest dictated. It was supposed that at the session of the Legislature held after this election—when it was seen what a door for wrong-doing was opened by the law—that registering officers would be forbidden from being candidates for office, at elections over which they had such control. But not a move was made in this direction.

Senator Trumbull of Illinois on Reconstruction.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* gives the following account of a serenade to Senator TRUMBULL in Decatur, Ill., on the evening of the 7th:

Senator TRUMBULL was in the place on private business. It soon became known that he was at the Revere, and in due time the band was discoursing fine music on the streets, leading a large crowd in a serenade to the Senator. Loud calls brought him out, when, being introduced by Gen. PUGH, he made a few remarks in the thoughtful and happy manner so peculiarly his own. We note the following:

Congress and the people desire the readmission of the Southern States. All are tired of this anomalous state of affairs. But two fundamental principles must underlie reconstruction, viz: Loyalty must rule; disloyalty must not rule. With these constantly in view, Congress has pursued a firm and consistent course in spite of executive vetoes and executive interference. If these principles are not maintained the sacrifice of thousands of millions of treasure, and hundred of thousands of lives, will avail us nothing. But Congress means that they shall be maintained, caring little for the maudlin babblings of him who was elected by the loyal, but who has wholly given himself up to the disloyal element. With the issues clearly before the people, Congress has been and will be sustained in the course necessary to secure justice to all, and permanent quiet. The fanaticism of the South has forced upon the country extreme measures; but spite of all schemes and plots, we are determined that the ruinous "cause" lost by the sword shall not triumph by cunning and deceptive diplomacy. The future is now full of promise.

In a little more than a year, (it may be sooner, for the President will be removed if it is found necessary,) the present incumbent will vacate the office. The people are casting around for a suitable man. I am proud to say that Illinois has a son in every way worthy to be the successor of our LINCOLN—him who led our armies through glorious victory to final success, and never knew defeat. Other States also have eminent and capable men. We must rest assured that the people, in their wisdom, will bring forward the right man for the place. Congratulating you upon the prospects of our country, and thanking you for the compliment you have paid me, I bid you good evening.

Three rousing cheers were given for the statesman, elected Senator for the third time, and the crowd dispersed.

The Magilton Homicide in Philadelphia—Winnemore's Statements.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 14.

GEORGE W. WINNEMORE, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. MAGILTON, has prepared a sketch of his life. In regard to the murder, he says:

"On the afternoon of April 25, 1867, I left Fairmount Park about 2:30 o'clock, and proceeded to the house of Mrs. GAGILTON, arriving there about 3 o'clock. After knocking at the door and receiving no response, I ventured in, as I had been told by Mrs. MAGILTON to do so in case she did not hear me. I went back to the kitchen, and there I saw her lying upon the floor dead. I went back to the front door and fastened it, and proceeded to the parlor, in the hope of finding Mr. MAGILTON, and upon entering the parlor I heard Mr. MAGILTON at the door. I went immediately and opened it, and told him his wife was murdered. After leaving him in the house, I went for an officer, and brought one into the house with me. I then, by Mr. MAGILTON's request, started for his daughter, but was arrested before I got a square from the house. The reason of my going to the house that afternoon was to fill an engagement made with Mrs. MAGILTON in the morning. After remaining in my cell for the first night after my arrest, I was taken to the photograph gallery of Mr. COHILL and had a negative taken. I was then taken to the Central Station-house, and was placed in the company of three experts of the Detective Force, where I had to relate all that transpired during that day; was treated very well; was handed a cigar of very small dimensions, and pumped dry in the small space of one hour, although they were not half satisfied with what I had related; but then, they could not get water out of a well when there was none in it. I was then taken to my cell, and from there was placed before a Grand Jury, giving me no chance in the world to defend myself until the last witness was done giving her testimony, and I was then soon told to stop. It almost drove me mad to hear the witnesses giving their testimony against me, and none for me. I was then told that I stood very well under it. No wonder, when I was the magnet, drawing the magnetism of 800,000 persons about me, and was the central point for all these currents. It is a wonder it did not take me up from their presence, and take me away. I should think this would uphold me or anybody else, even if they were weak. But it was not altogether the magnetism of these people, it was my own pure and innocent conscience that upheld me there, and has upheld me ever since, and will until I leave this world. During my trial I was at times unconscious. Sometimes I would hear all the testimony given by one or two witnesses—although the whole trial seemed to me a dream, or some burlesque. I did not feel the position I was placed in as anywise disagreeable. All the interest I took in the trial was when Mr. DWIGHT, Assistant District-Attorney, spoke in closing the case. The meaning of his words seemed to me sublime. They did not come from his lips, but from the very centre of his heart. It seemed so to me, at least; for around him were many friends who passed away long ago—both male and female. He seemed to me as if he (in the other world) were surrounded by friends and conditions of spiritual life. But as soon as he stopped, I felt cast down again in darkness, or in a dreamy state. It seemed as if Providence stopped me from going West, and took me as a victim for this murder. I believe it was for some good, or it would not have been. Some great work was to be performed, and I was placed as a foundation for this to be built upon. I am perfectly willing to leave this earth if it will be beneficial to mankind, for I know that happiness awaits me on the other side which I hardly ever felt or saw while on this earth. By my death, living things will spring up for the good of mankind. Thus, the very ones prosecuting me in this case will be benefited by these living principles. Gladly do I give up this life, when I know it will be of use to the world. As the Saviour died for a principle, so do I. He passed away long ago, but His principles live after Him. And when I am gone, I feel confident these principles will live after my exit from this world. All the satisfaction I crave from this world is to hear of my name being proven innocent of this horrible deed. All that I can say is, 'I am innocent of this crime.' I cannot prove it myself, but I feel confident it will be proven before long to the satisfaction of my relations and friends, and especially to the people of this Commonwealth. It then will show how far an innocent man's life can be jeopardized. If I had been guilty there could not have been any stronger evidence against me. I was astonished at such a chain of evidence. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay.' Surely this is coming fast upon those who undertook to sell my life here. I forgive them, and I hope that God in His infinite goodness will also forgive them."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Louisville *Journal* asserts and vouches for the truth of the story, that in Texas recently, a colored jury, after being particularly charged by the judge to find a verdict, returned to the court-room and the foreman thus delivered himself to his Honor: "See here, Mr. Court, we's been down to dat are room, and we hunts in evry crack, in evry corner, up the chimney, and under de floor, and can't find any thing that looks like a wordick." His Honor then attempted to explain to them what a verdict was, and directed to return and consider of it. After they had been out about half an hour they again made their appearance before the court, and the foreman thus inquired of his Honor: "Look er here, Mr. Court, didn't you 'point me foreman of this jury?" "Yes, sir, I did." "Dats what I told dese fools, but dey didn't got sense enough to know it. I tells 'um what and how dis case is and dey won't do as I tells 'um. Ain't dey bound to do what I say, Mr. Court?"

United States District-Attorney FITCH, of Georgia, has published a letter in which he says: "I think I can truthfully say that I have been instrumental in a quiet way in somewhat modifying the harshness of Federal legislation in Georgia, and that the practical results of my course have been fully as beneficial to the people as the platitudes of any political pamphleteer, and I trust that I shall therefore be excused for proffering a little advice myself. Select the most competent and honest men the respective counties will furnish who can qualify, then vote for the Convention, and spare neither pains nor labor to secure their election thereto. A hundred respectable intellects and honest hearts in that Convention and the future will take care of itself, and Mr. HILL will 'get done shuddering, and horrors will cease to rise up in his mind.'"

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* says: "Gen. POPE's administration has been one of marked leniency toward the rebels, so much so that many of our Union friends have expressed dissatisfaction. For this leniency the rebels want Gen. POPE removed. Let Gen. POPE at once commence the work of reconstruction by removing every man in office in Alabama who is opposed to reconstruction, and place men cordial in feeling and action with the Federal Government, and then his and the friends of the Government will be satisfied, and he will have no more opposition from the rebels than he has now."

The Texas *Ranger*, of the 27th ult., says: "Last week Navasota was visited by a United States officer and ten soldiers, fully armed and equipped, together with two detectives or civil officers. They went to the store of Capt. J. N. GUY, a good citizen of this place, and without assigning any cause, placed him in irons and started with him to Galveston, from which place, it is said, he will be taken to Tennessee. Capt. GUY was in MORGAN's command in Tennessee, and has been a citizen of this place about two years."

A Memphis letter of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Union and Dispatch*, a democratic paper, says:

"I am told that Gov. BROWNLOW has written a private letter to a friend in this city, in which he declares his purpose to restore peace, quietude, order and good government in Tennessee. He says that he loves Tennessee; that he grows old and would win the plaudits of posterity; that if he can achieve the task of reproducing concord and harmony he will be content."

New-Orleans papers say that Gov. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, will put the whole matter of appropriation, cost and expenditure of engraving and printing the levee bonds into the hands of the Attorney-General, with instructions to take all necessary measures to recover the amount paid in excess of the proper charges.

A correspondent writes to the Brandon *Republican* from Hinds County, Miss., that while Hon. A. G. BROWN was speaking in favor of reconstruction at the Terry barbecue, "a man, who voted with him on the Secession question, threw a stone at his head and came near striking him a blow that would have caused his death."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Union* says that Major J. M. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at that city, paid out, on the 7th, over fifteen thousand dollars of bounties to colored soldiers. There will probably be about seventy thousand dollars more paid in the course of the next three months.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* has this personal item: "The health of Mr. GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, which has been bad for some time, is improving. It seems he was well enough last Monday, to be at the polls and vote the wrong ticket."

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Newburgh *Journal* of Wednesday evening says: "The day boat from Albany to-day carried the ex-rebel Gens. BEAUREGARD and MAGRUDER among her passengers. They excited considerable attention. It is related by a passenger that MAGRUDER applied to a gentleman who was quietly smoking his cigar for a light for his own, but was rebuffed with, 'You'll have to excuse me; I lost two sons by your infernal rebellion, and have sworn to have no friendly intercourse with any man who took willing lot or part in your treason.'"

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Press & Times* says: "Judge LAWRENCE, the recently appointed Bureau Employment Agent, is constantly in receipt of letters from the North desiring him to furnish colored laborers. For instance he received a letter yesterday from Mr. J. CONGER, of Petersburgh, Indiana, offering to pay the expenses of six families to that place and to give them constant work at excellent remuneration. Of course these wants from abroad cannot be supplied as there is a greater home demand for laborers than can be at present supplied."

The Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* says that the brig *Julia Small*, MARTIN, Master, from Laguyra to New-York, with a cargo of sugar, was driven on the northern end of Cape Lookout Shoals on Wednesday morning, Aug. 7. The Captain and crew escaped, and the agent telegraphed at once to Wilmington for a steam-tug to endeavor to get the vessel off, but the weather was so rough, strong fears were entertained that she would go to pieces.

The City Council of St. Paul, Minn., has voted to issue $200,000 of the City of St. Paul bonds to the Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, to insure and facilitate the building of their road from St. Paul toward Superior, $150,000 of said bonds to be paid on the completion and equipment of twenty miles from St. Paul, and $50,000 on completion of an additional ten miles. Work on the road will begin within a week.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) papers say that the rumor of the death of Col. EDWARD BLOODGOOD, of that city, is entirely unfounded. A letter had been received from him, postmarked at Fort Dodge, Aug. 3, four days after his reported death, at which time he was well and the cholera in that vicinity abating.

Hon JOHN WENTWORTH, late member of Congress from Illinois, was thrown from his buggy in Chicago on the 12th inst., and his leg was dislocated. The hip socket being also dislocated, he will be an invalid for at least three months.

A Maine paper estimates that the marketed berry crop of this season in that State from wild vines alone will probably be sold for at least $1,500,000.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* of the 13th inst. says: "The cotton crop in North Carolina will be fully an average this season. The corn crop will be quite short."

Hon. DAVID L. SWAIN has resigned the Presidency of the University of North Carolina, which he has held for thirty-one years.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
126—Jay, receiver, vs. De Groot.
220—Kuhlis vs. Owen et al.
221—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
37—Brinckerhoff vs. Poissonnier.
28—Brown vs. Radford.
38—O'Connor vs. Connelly.
39—Shields vs. Bass.
40—Monroe vs. Nesmith.
41—Andrews vs. Steele.
42—Brown vs. Harriott.
43—Galligan vs. Reilly.
44—Repplier vs. Healey.
45—Kane vs. Bernard.
46—Dodge vs. Leeland.
47—Gillespie vs. Miller.
48—Studwell vs. Walling.
49—Laraway vs. Van Cleaf.
50—Phelan vs. Cordts.
51—North vs. Corning.
52—Thorn vs. Lowenstein.
53—Loftus vs. Loftus.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS—BREACH OF CONDITION BY TRUSTEE—EFFECT UPON THE TRUST ESTATE—THE REMEDY.

Ezra S. Stanley and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. Elisabeth J. Colt.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.

Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut. It is an action of ejection by the heirs of William Stanley to recover for breach of condition a tract of land situate in the City of Hartford, devised by the ancestor to an ecclesiastical society and their successors, on the 7th October, 1675; and one of the principal questions in the case is whether or not the devise was upon a condition, which, when broken, would let in the heirs, or was a limitation or trust, the breach of which would work no such consequence. The material parts of the will are as follows: "I give and devise the whole of my real estate, of every kind and description * * unto the Second or South Ecclesiastical Society, in the town of Hartford, to be and remain in the use and benefit of said Second or South Society and their successors forever." Then comes the condition or limitation upon the devise: "Provided that said real estate be not ever hereafter sold or disposed of, but the same be leased or let, and the annual rents or profits thereof applied to the use and benefit of said society, and the letting, leasing and managing of said estate, to be under the management and direction of certain trustees hereafter named by me, and their successors to be appointed in manner as hereafter directed." And after appointing three trustees, and prescribing the manner of the appointment of their successors, and prescribing also their authority and duties, the testator adds: "And the aforesaid real estate, or any part thereof, shall not be rented or let for a longer term or lease than thirty years before the expiration of the same." And another part of the will is as follows: "And, in case the said Second Society shall ever hereafter be divided, it is my will that my real estate be not divided, but remain entire and forever to the said Second Society; and such part of Second Society as shall hereafter secede or be divided therefrom are hereby excluded from all the use and benefit of my real estate, so devised as aforesaid to the said Second Society." There are several clauses in the will relating to the management of the estate, following the proviso, and which taken together, constitute the conditions, limitation and qualifications annexed to it, and to the enjoyment of the estate by the Society. All of them may not be equally important, but we are bound to assume that each and all of them were regarded by the testator as material in the regulations which he has seen fit to adopt and carry into his will. These conditions or limitations following the proviso are briefly: The estate is not to be sold or disposed of, but to be leased by trustees, and the rents to be paid over to the Society. 2. The leases are not to exceed thirty years in any one term. 3. The estate is not to be divided in the event of a division of the Society; and 4. It is to be managed and directed exclusively by trustees, who are appointed in the will, and by their successors; the surviving trustees to appoint when a vacancy happens. The question is: "Whether these are strict common law conditions annexed to the estate, a breach of which, or of any one of them, will work a forfeiture, defeat the devise, and let in the heir, or, whether they are regulations for the guide of trustees, and explanatory of the terms under which he intended the estate should be managed, with a view to the greatest advantage in behalf of the Society. The difference between the two interpretations, and the consequences flowing from them is very material. As we have seen, a condition, if broken, forfeits the estate, and forever thereafter deprives the Society of the gift, and not only this, but the heirs become seized of the first estate, and avoid, of course, all intermediate charges or incumbrances, and takes also free and clear all the expenditures and improvements that may have been laid out on the property. On the other hand, if these limitations are to be regarded as regulations to guide the Trustees, and explanatory of the terms upon which the devise has been made, they create a trust which those who take the estate are bound to perform; and, in case of a breach, a Court of Equity will interpose and enforce performance. The estate is thus preserved and devoted to the objects of the charity or bounty of the testator, even in case of a violation of the limitations annexed to it. A fraudulent or unfaithful trustee will be removed, and another appointed to his place. A diversion of the fund will be arrested, and an account compelled for any waste or improvident use of it. Mr. Suyden, speaking of conditions, observes that what by the old law was deemed a devise upon condition, would now, perhaps, in almost every case be construed a devise in fee upon trust, and by this construction, instead of the heir taking advantage of the condition broken, the *certuique* trust can compel an observance of the trust by a suit in equity. (1 Suyden on Powers, p. 123, 7 Lond. Ed.) In the recent case of Wright *vs.* Wilken, in the Queen's Bench, the Court approved of this observation of Mr. Suyden, and in that case construed a devise, on express condition in terms, looking through the whole will, and regarding the intent of the testator as falling within this rule. The court relied very much upon the words following the condition as explaining away the strict common-law meaning of the term, and as importing a meaning inconsistent with a strict interpretation. This judgment was affirmed in the Exchequer. It is true that the word "proviso" is an appropriate one to constitute a common law condition in a deed or will, but this is not the fixed and invariable meaning attached to it by the law in these instruments. On the contrary, it gives way to the intent of the parties as gathered from an examination of the whole instrument, and has frequently been thus explained and applied as expressing simply a covenant or limitation in trust. Several cases were referred to in the argument to this effect, and many more might have been added. In looking at the explanatory part of the will in this case, it will be seen that the testator had in his mind a settlement of the estate in trust for the beneficiaries, and with this view established a code of regulations to guide the trustees in the management of it that would continue through all time, and which is wholly inconsistent with the idea that the estate might be defeated by a breach of any one of them. After appointing the three trustees, he adds: "I do give authority and power to nominate their successors to said trust, which is to be done in the manner following: That immediately after my decease, they * * shall appoint some meet persons, * * as the occasion may require, into said trust or office, so be it that at no time, more than three persons shall act in said trust or office; * * and all persons, successors hereafter to said trust and office, shall at all times in future have like power to superintend, direct and appoint their successors in said trust and office, and so perpetuate said trust for the benefit and use of said society, as occasion may from time to time require." And he closes by saying that the said trustees and their successors shall have full power to lease the estate, and "do all other legal acts for the well-ordering and management of said estate, under the limitations and restrictions as hereinbefore expressed." This interpretation of the devise was sought to be avoided in the argument, by separating all the limitations and restrictions in respect to the enjoyment of the estate from that forbidding the sale or disposal of it, thereby conceding that they were limitations in trust, but insisting that the other constituted a condition for a breach of which a forfeiture was incurred. But the difficulty in the argument is that the same clause embraces not only the prohibition to sell, but enjoins the duty to lease, and the application of the rents to the use of the Society, and also the management of the estate by the trustees, and which management contains the prohibition to lease for terms not exceeding thirty years. The seperation is, therefore, not only arbitrary, but in disregard of the express words of the testator. The injunction to lease is as positive as that not to sell, and both are embraced in the same clause; and if the word "proviso" is to be construed as a condition in respect to the one, it must consistently be so construed in respect to the other. And the same observations are also applicable to the other limitations. This devise to the Ecclesiastical Society is in some respects peculiar. The possession, management and control of the estate are given exclusively to the Trustees, who, according to the regulations, are invested with power to perpetuate their authority indefinitely. The only active duties of the society—the beneficiaries—is to receive the rents and profits for their own use and benefit. Of course, the Trustees, subject to the limitations and restrictions annexed to the enjoyment of the estate, possess all the power and dominion over it that belong to an owner, and are bound to take the same care of it and exercise the same attention, skill and diligence in its management that a prudent and vigilant owner would exercise over his own. They are bound to rent the property, collect the rents and pay them over to the society, to protect the possession, prevent waste, see that the taxes are paid, and in the words of the testator, "do all other legal acts for the well-ordering and management of the estate. Being thus in the exclusive possession and control of the property, and having devolved upon them the two-fold duties incident thereon, it is quite clear that the trustees are clothed with the legal estate. Mr. Jarmin states the general principle. "The mere fact that they are made agents in the application of the rents is sufficient to give them the legal estate, as in the case of a simple devise to A upon trust to pay the rents to B; and it is immaterial in such case that there is no direct devise to the trustees, if the intention that they shall take the estate can be collected from the will. Hence a devise to the intent that A shall receive the rents and pay them over to B would clearly vest the estate in A (2 Jarmin, p. 202, Perk. ed.). The same effect where the duty is devolved upon them to pay taxes and make repairs (*Ibid*, 201, and cases). And it is laid down generally that whenever a trust is created a legal estate sufficient for the execution of the trust shall, if possible, be implied (Lewis on Trustees, p. 614). Indeed, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the trustees in the present case to execute their various and multiplied duties over this property without being clothed with the legal estate under a mere naked power. The distinction between a power and a trust is marked and obvious. Powers, as Chief-Justice Wilmot observed, are never imperative; they leave the act to be done at the will of the party to whom they are given. Trusts are always imperative, and are obligatory upon the conscience of the party intrusted. (2 Sugden on Powers, p. 588.) Our conclusion is that the construction urged by the plaintiffs of the will, imparting a condition, a breach of which forfeits the devise, is not well founded. There is another ground of defence to this action that we are of opinion is equally conclusive against the plaintiffs. On an application of the society and trustees to the Legislature of Connecticut to be permitted to sell the premises in question, setting out the reasons at large in support of it, the application was granted, and an act passed accordingly. This act authorized the trustees, together with a third person, to sell the lands in a manner therein prescribed, and to invest the proceeds at interest in bonds and mortgages of real estate, of double the value of the amount invested, appropriating the interest to the use of the society in the same manner and subject to the same use, as the rents or income of said property are by the will required to be appropriated. The defendant is in possession under the title derived from a sale in pursuance of this act of the Legislature. In England and in this country, where a Court of Chancery exists, a charity of the description in question is a peculiar subject of the jurisdiction of that Court, and in cases of abuse or misuse of the charity by the trustees or agents in charge of it, this Court will interpose to correct such abuses, and enforce the execution of the charitable purposes of the founder. So if, by lapse of time, or changes as to the conditions of the property and of the circumstances attending it, have made it prudent and beneficial to the charity to alien the lands, and vest the proceeds in other funds, or in a different manner, it is competent for this Court to direct such sale and investment, taking care that no diversion of the gift be permitted. Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, observed, in the Attorney-General *vs.* The South Sea Company, (4 Beavens, 488,) "It is plain that in ordinary cases a most important part of this duty is to preserve the property, but it may happen that the purposes of the charity may be best sustained and promoted by alienating the specific property. The law has not forbidden the alienation, and this Court upon various occasions, with a view to promote the interests of charities, has not thought it necessary to preserve the property in specie, but has sanctioned its alienation." (See also Lewen on Trusts, p. 373, and cases; and Shelford on Law of Mortmain, p. 687.) This power in the State of Connecticut, it appears, is exercised by its Legislature, as in the present instance. Many acts of the kind have been referred to in the argument, extending through a long series of years down to the present time. We cannot doubt that the power exists in the Legislature, and it is not for this Court to revise the facts upon which it has seen fit to exercise it. Judgment affirmed. Dissenting—Mr. Justice DAVIS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE FORFEITURES—INFORMER'S PERCENTAGE—COSTS.

The United States vs. One Still, Boiler, &c., found at Fifty sixth-st., near Seventh-avenue.—This was an application by the informer, Wm. H. Craig, to decree that he was entitled to have his percentage calculated on the gross amount of the proceeds. The proceeding was for forfeiture under the Internal Revenue Act, and the property was condemned and sold by default.

The percentage allowed to the informer under the act of July 13, 1866, and the Treasury Circular issued Aug. 14, 1866, was 50 per cent. of the first $500, 40 per cent. of the next $1,500, &c., &c. The question was, whether the percentage was to be calculated on the gross proceeds, or whether the costs should be first deducted.

Held by the Court—That the per centage is to be calculated on the gross proceeds before deducting the costs. (The United States *vs.* Seven Large Fermenting Tubs.—Benedict, J.) That the costs of the proceedings are, however, a charge upon the whole fund, and must be paid out of the proceeds before the informer's share can be distributed to him.

For the informer, Messrs. Henry and Clarkson; for the United States, District-Attorney Courtney.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—AUG. 15.

Before Judges Leonard, Sutherland and Ingraham.

The following decisions in cases heard at the April Term of the Supreme Court were rendered to-day:

Charles M. Field and others, respondents, *vs.* Asa E. Munson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Peter Jaudon and Frank Jaudon *vs.* Henry J. Moors.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Walter Jones *vs.* William Highby.—Judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. B. F. Mudgett *vs.* John Sykes and Robert Logan.—Order reversed with costs and motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Phineas Windsor *vs.* Charles C. Duncan and others.—Order reversed without costs.

W. H. McGrary and James Tighe, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* The People.—Judgment of General Sessions affirmed.

Russell Sturgis *vs.* Allen B. Hendricks and others.—Judgment reversed, and cause remitted to Referee for a new trial, costs to abide event.

CASES HEARD IN MAY TERM.

Erasmus Sterling and Howard Bunting *vs.* W. B. Jaudon and Chas. Jaudon. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jacob Berlin *vs.* Erie L. Hall. Judgment affirmed with costs.

E. M. Jones et al. *vs.* Cecelia Ann Butler. Decree modified in the manner mentioned in the opinion, with costs to be paid by defendant.

HEARD IN JUNE TERM.

McMullen *vs.* Edward Hincken. Judgment affirmed with costs.

O. Lunt and G. C. Cook *vs.* The Bank of North America, impleaded. Judgment reversed, and the bank adjudged to return the money with interest, and the plaintiff recover the amount of the fund with costs of the action, &c.

N. W. Stone et al. *vs.* W. C. Browning et al. Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

The People *vs.* John J. Sheehan. Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered at General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15, 1867.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	66½
23,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62	113¾	100	do....2d call	66¾
10,000	do	113¾	100	Mer. Un. Ex 30 ℔c. paid	18
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110	400	Pacific Mail	146¾
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	200	do	146¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. E	100	100	do	146¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65 C.	110¾	500	N. Y. Cen	105¾
3,000	do	110¾	1800	do....b3	105¾
20,000	do	110¾	100	do....s60	105½
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107¾	100	do....2d call	105¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue.	108¾	300	Erie R.	71¾
2,000	do	108¾	1500	do	71¾
1,000	do	108¾	200	do....2d call	71¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67, N. Issue	108¾	900	Hudson R.	124¾
5,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	93	100	do	124½
1,000	Tenn. 6s....ex-c	66¾	1000	Reading R.	103¾
2,000	Missouri 6s	103¾	800	M. S. & N. I.	82¾
1,000	do	103¾	100	do....2d call	82½
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	77½	100	Ill. Central R.	120
11,000	Ga. St. 7s	95½	100	Cleve. & Pitts	80½
1,000	do	95	1500	Chi. & N. W.	47¼
28,000	C. & M. C.	27¼	100	do	47¾
			300	do....b15	48
[illegible]	[illegible] T. H. 1st M.	99¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	71
5,000	Ch. R. I. & P. 7s	91	600	do	71¾
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	89¾	100	do	71¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86	100	do....b10	71¾
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d.	90	3400	do	71¾
2,000	Tol. P. & W. 1st	79	100	do....2d call	71¾
5,000	Mar. 1st M. new.	26	300	Chi. & R. I.	103¾
75	Phenix Bank	105	2700	do	103¾
20	Shoe & L. Bk.	112	200	do	103¾
10	Continental Bank.	107¾	100	do. 2d call s60	103¾
100	West. U. Tel.	45¾	600	do	103¾
400	do	45¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	36	100	P. F. W. & C.	105
100	Bos. Water P.	21¾	200	do	105¾
300	Mar Min Co.	10¾	18	Mar. & C. 1st P.	25

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110	700	N. Y. Cen.	105¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New	108¾	100	do	105¾
305,300	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	124¾
10,000	do	108¾	200	do	124¾
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	82
8,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102¾	100	do....s30	82
4,700	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, Sec. Series	107¾	500	do	82
			6	Ill. Cen.	120
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	103¾	100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	26
			100	Chic. & N. W.	46¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s....new	66	1500	do	47
20	Amer. Ex.	72	200	do....s30	46¾
50	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ℔ cent. paid	19¾	300	do....b30	47¾
100	do	18	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
100	West. U. Tel.	45¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	103¾
12	Pacific Mail	146¾	300	do	103¾
800	Erie Railroad	71¾	300	do....b10	103¾
100	Cleve. & Tol	123¾	100	do	103
			100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel....b3	45¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
200	N. Y. Cen. x-d	105¾	100	do....b3	82¾
100	Pacific Mail	146¾	200	do....s3	82¾
100	At. Mail	112	300	do....c	82¾
2600	Erie R.	71¾	200	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	103¾
200	do....s3	71¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	47¾
400	do....b3	71¾	500	do....s3	47¾
100	do	71¾	200	do....b3	47¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.	122¾	400	do	47¾
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	C. & M. Cer.	27¾	400	M. So. & N. I....c	82
200	Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	19	2100	do	82
50	Wells & F Ex.	66¾	100	do....b15	82¾
100	Quick. Min. Co....s3	51¾	300	do	82¾
100	West. U. Tel.	45¾	300	do	82¾
200	N. Y. Cen....x-d	105¾	800	do	82¾
200	Erie R.	71¾	200	do	82¾
200	do....b10	71¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	123¾
200	do....b3	71¾	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	103¾
300	do....c	71¾	200	do....b10	103¾
100	Hud. R. R.	124¾	100	do....b3	103¾
200	do	124	600	Chic. & N. W.	47¾
600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	71¾	300	do....s15	47¾
100	P., F. W. & C.	106	100	do....b3	47¾
100	do	106¾	600	Reading R.	105

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27¾	100	T., W. & W.	50¾
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10¾	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	103
100	Mariposa Pr.	29	100	do....s10	103
100	West. U. Tel	45¾	100	do....b15	103¾
300	do	45¾	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	46¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R....x-d	105¾	100	do	46¾
100	do....s15	105¾	600	do	46¾
100	do....b10	105¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
200	Reading R	104¾	100	do....s10	70¾
300	Erie R.	70¾	300	do	70¾
200	do....b3	71			

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Gold speculation was without spirit to-day. The dealings in the Room were on a limited scale. The floating supply was more liberal, and the price was less buoyant. The extreme figures were 140⅜@140½, and the closing quotation was 140⅜. The customs demand is improving again. It has been quite active yesterday and to-day, and thus far in the current week it averaged close on half a million a day. The export drain is light. The outgoing steamers of the day carried off $185,000. Foreign Exchange has been more abundant, and quoted a fraction lower toward the close, prime sixty-day sterling drafts leaving off at 109⅝@109¾.

Rather more of a speculative, as well as a mercantile, call has been noted for Money. With the very ample offering of capital, however, the demand has been easily met at 3@4 ℔ cent. on call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on prime to good business paper. The Treasury disbursements through the local office thus far this week have been quite moderate—not up to the revenues of the office—and the cash balances this evening are higher than at the commencement of the week.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $653,000; Gold Notes, $36,000; total receipts, $1,236,713; total payments, $270,658 06; balance, $131,975,606 09.

The Public Funds have been somewhat more freely offered, and prices have been a shade lower in most instances; but the investment demand has been fair at the going rates, absorbing nearly all the cheaper offerings. At the close the market is quite steady. The August Seven-Thirties, which matured to-day, are being converted with more energy, and the outstanding balance of this series, originally amounting to three hundred millions, is reduced to very small proportions. Another month is allowed to holders to fund this small balance, under the Department orders of the 13th inst.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Share property business has been comparatively brisk to-day. The earlier dealing indicated a very strong and abundant market, especially for the New-York Roads, as also for Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Northwest preferred. The late afternoon transactions were of a less confident nature, and, with rather more disposition to realize on speculative account, prices yielded a little, closing feverishly. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref.	70¾	70¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¾	Rock Island	103	103
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	Fort Wayne	105¾	105¾
N. Y. Central	105¾	105	W. U. Telegraph	45¾	45¾
Erie	71¾	70¾	Cumberland	36	36
Hudson	124¾	124	Mariposa Pref.	29¾	29¾
Reading	105¾	104¾	St. Paul Pref.	67¾	66¾
Mich. Southern	82¾	82¾	Pacific Mail	146¾	146¾
Pittsburgh	83¾	83¾	Toledo & Wabash	51	50¾
Tenn. 6s, new	66¾	66¾	American Gold	140¾	140¾
Northwest	47¾	46¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	5 ℔ cent., reg. 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	111¾	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	108¾
5-20, reg., 1862	109¾	5 ℔ cent. cou. 1874	110¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	113¾	End. cou., 1874	109
5-20 500 & 1,000	110	10-40 reg.	99¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	110¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	108¾	73-10 1st series	107¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue.	108¾	73-10 2d series	107¾
O'gn W. L. ¾ yr. 1881	105	73-10 3d series	107¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868.	100	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872.	100	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873.	100	Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n.	100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874.	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875.	100¾	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c	66¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877.	101	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66¾
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878.	101	Tennessee 5s. new bds.	60
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874.	93	Virginia 6s, ex. c.	49¾
N. Y. City 6 ℔ c. B'y l. '78.	101	Georgia 6s	74
N. Y. City 6 ℔ c. B'y l. '87.	101	North Car. 6s	68
Brooklyn 6 ℔ c. w. l.	98	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	56
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99¾	Missouri 6s	103¾
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	California 7s	124¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	100	Cal. 7s. large bonds	124¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	100	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Bank of North Am'a.	106
Manhattan	132	Irving	103
Merchants'	117	Market	111
America	138	Nassau	106¾
Phenix	105	Shoe and Leather	112
Tradesmen's	137	Corn Exchange	120
Fulton	152	Continental	107
National	111	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	118	Park	147
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Central National	107
Ocean	104	Fourth National	108¾
American Exchange	116¾	Ninth National	106
Bank of the Repub.	115	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90¾	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	85
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	101	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	[illegible]
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind.	101	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s. 5th ind.	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 3d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. Con. S.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton Income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Lack & W. Bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103¾
Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	[illegible]	M. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says of the Illinois State finances:

We are enabled to present the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury Department for the month of July, 1867:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$142,869 37
State debt fund	203,296 70
Interest fund	120,108 55
School fund	23,906 49
Brown County interest	408 19
Quincy City interest	427 48
Total	$496,015 68

EXPENDITURES.

Revenue warrants	$142,688 45
State debt warrants	95,502 66
Interest warrants	188,051 95
School warrants	34,564 72
City of Quincy interest warrants	11,268 88
Hancock County interest warrants	9,012 00
Schuyler County interest warrants	2,175 00
Brown County interest warrants	4,873 00
Total	$589,135 78

From the same source we learn that:

"The Iowa State Board of Equalization has just completed its labors upon the assessment returns of the different counties. The returns show a valuation of realty in the State of $247,714,436, and of personal property $66,966,359. This is quite an increase over 1866, the figures for that year being as follows: Realty, $225,120,718; personal, $57,578,116. The equalization of the above returns for this year will increase the amount of real property to about $250,000,000. The Board also fixed the State Assessment as follows: For general revenue, 2½ mills; for Orphans' Home, ¾ of a mill. In this connection it is proper to note that the entire indebtedness of the State, over and above what it has means to pay, is only about $800,000. As an offset to this there is due from the United States about $500,000."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 31, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Circulation issue	£36,725,265	Increase	£167,372
Circulation active	24,182,960	Increase	180,240
Public deposits	4,898,151	Increase	200,904
Other deposits	20,593,817	Decrease	181,996
Government securities in Banking Department	12,880,773	No change.	
Other securities in Banking Department	17,322,487	Increase	73,968
Coin and Bullion in both Departments	22,926,453	Increase	154,589
Seven-day and other Bills	490,179	Increase	29,077
The Rest	3,361,576	Increase	327
Notes in Reserve	12,542,305	Decrease	12,875
Total reserve (notes and coin) in B'kng Department	13,743,493	Decrease	25,656

Both as regards the Bank's deposit and discount business, the variations here presented are of little importance, and the result is that the reserve is almost stationary. Of the £154,589 added to the Bank's stock of the precious metals, the bulk must consist of coin received from the Provinces, for the amount sent in from abroad was only about £35,000.

The latest weekly return of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Coin and bullion	Inc.	£272,000
Bills discounted	Inc.	266,600
Notes in circulation	Inc.	1,066,600
Private deposits	Dec.	94,300
Advances	Dec.	6,000
Government deposits	Dec.	82,000

The further increase of £272,000 in the coin and bullion brings the total up to £35,417,000. The increase in the discount is not of much importance, but notes have been more wanted for the purposes of circulation.

Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER sold the following Stocks at auction to-day:

25 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	$150½
25 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	150⅝
46 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	150⅜
27 shares of Long Island Bank	150
25 shares of Corn Exchange Bank	121¼
25 shares of Corn Exchange Bank	120⅜
50 shares of Corn Exchange Bank	120½
20 shares of Metropolitan Bank	130¾
40 shares of Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	81
50 shares of Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.	124½
16 shares of Home Fire Insurance Co.	126
10 shares of Continental Fire Insurance Co.	171
56 shares of Norwich and Worcester R. R.	90
32 shares of Lykens Valley Coal Co.	21

We learn that at a meeting of the second Preferred and Income Bondholders and the Preferred Stockholders in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, held yesterday, pursuant to notice, a vote was adopted by each class voting in separate meetings to authorize the company to increase its Preferred Stock so as to enable the company to pay 20 ℔ cent. in said stock for the two years' interest in arrears on said Preferred Stock on the 1st of January, 1867, thus removing this liability from the company and the common stock, so that the net earnings under the lease may the sooner reach the common stock for a dividend, and which its friends claims will occur the first year under said lease.

We have been requested to call attention to the 7 ℔ cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Bonds of the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, offered for sale by the Union Trust Company.

A writer in the Philadelphia *North American* gives the following details of the commerce of that city:

"The imports and exports of the first six months of 1866 and 1867 were as follows:

Value of imports first six months of 1866	$8,439,838
Duties received on these, in gold	3,956,891
Value of imports, first six months of 1867	9,626,109
Duties received, in gold	4,799,047

The imports of the whole year 1864 were less than those of the first six months of 1867, although 1864 gave the largest values of any year since 1860. The present steady growth of foreign trade is shown by the following comparison for five years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1863	$6,269,530	$10,628,968
1864	9,945,439	13,664,862
1865	8,135,685	12,584,152
1866	13,505,605	17,931,901
1867 (six months)	9,626,109	6,507,176

The very low prices of petroleum during the past six months and the reduced stocks of provisions in the country generally, cause a considerable reduction in the exports, but the quantity sent exceeds that sent in the like period of 1866."

From the English Board of Trade returns for the month of June and the first six months of 1867, we glean the following, which shows the declared value of the exports of the British and Irish produce and manufacture for the month of June in the last three years:

June, 1865	£13,227,062
June, 1866	14,630,120
June, 1867	15,490,091

This comparison shows an increase of £859,971 being shown over June last year, and an increase of £2,263,029 over last year. In fact the export trade is recovering from the check under which it suffered during the earlier months of the year.

For the six months the export figures are as follows:

Six months, 1865	£74,128,638
Six months, 1866	92,857,430
Six months, 1867	87,618,484

The quantity of cotton yarn exported in the six months of each year was 76,133,031 pounds in 1867; 63,481,909 pounds in 1866, and 36,958,319 pounds in 1865.

Of cotton goods and other fabrics, the exports are reported as follows:

	Cottons, Yds.	Woolens, Yards.	Linens, Yards.
1865	313,315,843	11,453,481	104,290,818
1866	434,178,717	16,486,346	127,448,230
1867	429,007,150	14,870,973	106,375,621

As regards imports, the value of the principal articles for the first five months of the last three years is returned as follows:

Five months, 1865	£59,890,663
Five months, 1866	92,030,712
Five months, 1867	83,441,393

The number of vessels built in England in 1866 was 807, representing a tonnage of 322,353, against 815 vessels, with a tonnage of 329,753 in the previous year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9,258 bbls. Flour, 9 bbls. and 250 bags Corn Meal, 21,010 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 410 bushels Rye, 14,950 bushels Oats, 19 bbls. Pork, 13 bbls. Beef, 75 packages Cut Meats, 6,789 bbls. Petroleum and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $9 12½@$9 25 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand and buoyant, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, at 16c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Rio, 14¼c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c. in gold, ℔ lb. Sales in two days 11,600 bags, chiefly Rio and St. Domingo.

COTTON—Has been firm, but less freely dealt in. Middling grades closed at 28¼c.@30½c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,450 bales, against receipts of 370 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand this day	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	[illegible]
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	[illegible]
Stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	[illegible]

EGGS—Are moderately active on a rather more restricted supplied market at the annexed quotations; Jersey, extra brands, at 25c.; State and Pennsylvania at 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western at [illegible]; Canada at [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring Wheat brands of State and Western Flour have been in very moderate request at irregular and buoyant prices, while most other kinds have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] poor to choice Superfine State and Western, [illegible]; very poor to choice Extra State, [illegible]; good to choice shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at [illegible] Superfine State and Western [illegible]

Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Common to choice extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. at $10 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive [illegible] in good request [illegible] choice ℔ bbl.; [illegible] limited demand at [illegible] $5 75 for State [illegible] $6 30 for Brandywine [illegible] California Flour [illegible] sacks, at $12 50@[illegible]

FRUITS—Prime domestic Apples are scarce and in good demand. [illegible] lower, many lots [illegible] We quote: Apples [illegible] ples, ordinary, [illegible] crate, $1 50@$[illegible] 75c.@$1 25; Peaches [illegible] Whortleberries, [illegible] Lawton, ℔ quart [illegible] ℔ bushel, $3@$[illegible] Pears, Bell, ℔ bbl. [illegible] basket, $5; Plums [illegible] Watermelons, [illegible] 50c.@$1. Dried [illegible] sell readily. [illegible] son. Apples, S[illegible] 7c.; Apples, So[illegible] ern, 20c.@25c. [illegible] 10c.; Peaches, [illegible] ries, new pitted [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] essentially unal[illegible] sirable lots [illegible] been reported [illegible] ding White Mic[illegible] Michigan at $2 [illegible] $2 15; Amber [illegible] at $2 30@$2 50 [illegible] $2 30; White C[illegible] Corn has been [illegible] in price. Sales [illegible] of 205,000 bush[illegible] @$1 12½) for [illegible] and in store; [illegible] and $1 15@$1 [illegible] and Southern, [illegible] request. Sales [illegible] ern, $1 58 for ch[illegible] for Canada. [illegible] ley Malt. Oats [illegible] buoyant prices [illegible] from 83c.@93c. [illegible] here, and 78c.[illegible] 95c.; new Jers[illegible] quality; sales [illegible] Albany *Argus* of [illegible] of boats laden [illegible] tonville, bound [illegible] prior to 10:30 A. [illegible] Davis, Buffalo, [illegible] corn; Kitty Cul[illegible] falo, corn; Wm. [illegible] burgh, Buffalo, [illegible] corn; Jesse Va[illegible] Buffalo, corn; [illegible] Buffalo, corn; [illegible] Oswego, corn; [illegible] P. Tabor, Buffalo [illegible] ley, &c.; H. S. G[illegible] Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North [illegible] quote: 90c.@$1 [illegible] for local use, ℔ [illegible] $1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have [illegible] American crop [illegible] at 20c.@40c., [illegible] sample of new [illegible] Va., has been [illegible] DUTCHER & Co. [illegible] price realized fo[illegible] Hops were ra[illegible] NEWBERRY & R[illegible] respondent of th[illegible] Aug. 12:

"I have for t[illegible] towns of Augus[illegible] bridge, and hav[illegible] as to the condit[illegible] and honey dew [illegible] made personal e[illegible] facts as to their [illegible] a hop district [illegible] intimately acqu[illegible] through its var[illegible] accurate idea of [illegible] in Augusta, at [illegible] not looked bett[illegible] is good, especi[illegible] coming out wel[illegible] half grown and [illegible] that now look a[illegible] hops, but these [illegible] count. Lice a[illegible] comparatively [illegible] old. In the oth[illegible] or quite as good [illegible] this vicinity wil[illegible]

LIME—Has be[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible] including Porto [illegible] @55c.; English [illegible]

NAVAL STOR[illegible] Spirits Turpentin[illegible] at $4 50@$5; [illegible] 62½@$4 25; Pitc[illegible]

OILS—Contin[illegible] Crude Whale at [illegible] 85c.; Crude Spe[illegible] $2 35; Lard Oil [illegible] Linseed Oil at $[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible] @17½c. for Cru[illegible] 26c.@31c. for [illegible] Refined, free, ℔ [illegible]

POTATOES, &[illegible] ly, and prices a[illegible] Jersey, $1 50@[illegible] Onions, ℔ bbl., [illegible] $1 25@$1 50; C[illegible] basket, 75c.@[illegible] Squashes, Whit[illegible] bbl., $2.

PEAS AND BE[illegible] quotations: Be[illegible] $4 70; Beans, M[illegible] Beans, Kidneys [illegible] Beans, mixed [illegible] bulk, $1 25@$1 [illegible]

POULTRY A[illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—Have [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

Sales of Real Estate—Aug. 15.

[illegible]

Under the direction of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE VETERAN, THE WIZZARD SKIFF and A DREAM AT SEA. Characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. JONES, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

FALK'S LION PARK,
11th-st. and 8th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 6 o'clock, GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The House of Lords have decided the appeal in the bankruptcy case of Overend, Gurney & Co., in favor of the liquidator.

The House of Lords, receding last Tuesday night from its amendments to the Reform Bill, placed both Houses of Parliament in complete accord on that measure. The Bill has finally passed the Parliament, and having received the consent of the Queen, is now the law of the land.

In the House of Commons, last night, the "Regulation of the Parks Bill," a measure to prevent public meetings in the Royal Parks, was withdrawn by the Goverment.

Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government, after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European Powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit the intervention of other Governments in the affair of the Island of Candia, and refuses to consent to the joint inquiry proposed.

On the return of the Sultan to Constantinople, His Majesty, in replying to an address presented to him by his Grand Vizier, who had been temporarily in charge of the Government, stated that he intended to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and promised to submit a series of measures of reform for the benefit of his subjects.

Minister Bancroft, who has not yet presented his credentials to the King of Prussia, now absent from the capital, has had an informal interview with the Prime Minister, Count von Bismarck, at which the conversation was of the most cordial character. Mr. Bancroft will present his credentials to the King next week.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that a meeting between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria is being planned in that city.

The American steamship *Quaker City* having aboard the excursionists to Palestine, while on her way to the Holy Land, arrived at Naples and was placed in quarantine by the authorities. The passengers are reported to be very indignant.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirche, or Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Frankfort, on Wednesday night. Before the flames were extinguished, the interior decorations of the structure were destroyed and much damage was done generally; it is feared it will be necessary to take down the whole building.

All the members of the Danubian Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Prince Charles Hohenzollern.

GENERAL.

Yesterday was the third day of the meeting of the Academy of Science at Hartford, and there was a good attendance at the hour of opening. Prof. Agassiz discoursed on the structural character of Selacians, in a lucid and interesting paper, illustrated somewhat from the Professor's recent researches on the Amazon. At the conclusion, Prof. Pierce remarked on the subject, and Prof. Van Vleick was invited to take part in the deliberations of the body. An invitation was extended to Dr. Henry Barnard to present the Academy with a sketch of the plan of the new National Department of Education, of which he is chief. The next paper was on a problem in curvature, by Prof. Hill, of Harvard University. Prof. Hall, of the *New-York State Geologist*, was the author of the next paper, it being remarks on the geographical relations of the mastodon and fossil elephant suggested by the discovery of the Cohoes mastodon. He said the mastodon might have been brought down by the river, and have settled on a projection of the bank, and his bones were finally worked into the pothole; or it might have been carried thither preserved in ice, like the mammoths of Siberia, and by the gradual melting of the glacier been deposited in the localities in question. Prof. Agassiz said Prof. Hall did not go far enough in his views on the glacial action. Not only was the disposition of the bones the result of that action, but the potholes themselves were formed by glaciers. No fluvial motion could have made them. He described occurrences of precisely similar holes in Switzerland, where they could be seen in actual process of formation. They were caused by waterfalls, which were frequently a thousand feet high, in the crevasses of glaciers. The fourth paper read was by Brig.-Gen. S. G. Barnard, of the United States Engineers, and was on the procession of equinoxes and mutation, as resulting from the theory of the giroscope, with remarks explanatory of the deviation of rifled projectiles.

By late arrivals at this port we have advices from Hayti to July 24. An attempt made at Jeremie by adherents of Jeffrard to organize a counter revolution had failed. One of the two leaders of the movement had committed suicide, and the other had been captured. Great satisfaction was prevailing because of the election of Salnave to the Presidency. A report tendered by the President to the Constitutional Assembly declared that order and tranquillity were restored throughout the country. The elections of candidates to the House of Representatives were proceeding quietly. A Chamber of Commerce and Exchange were to be established in each of the open ports of the Republic. A treaty of commerce and amity with St. Domingo was about to be concluded. M. Bacster, the new Hatien Minister, was to sail for the United States within a few days. It was expected that the coffee crop would be the largest ever gathered in Hayti.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, petitions were presented relative to fishing in the waters of the State. Several resolutions were presented and referred to Committees. In Committee of the Whole the Convention resumed the consideration of the question of the powers of county and town officers. The question of giving Boards of Supervisors control of bridges elicited much discussion. After which an amendment providing that the Legislature shall, by general laws, applicable to all the counties of the State, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State all powers of local legislation and administration which can be safely confided to them; and during the existence of such laws, the powers therein conferred shall be exclusively exercised by such Boards of Supervisors after the first session. An amendment providing that District-Attorneys, while holding such office, shall be ineligible to any other office, was carried. The Committee rose and reported the article as complete, whereupon the Convention ordered the article printed for consideration at the evening session, and then took the usual recess. At the evening session the question recurred on the duties of town and county officers. Several amendments were offered and discussed, after which the first and second sections were adopted. An amendment to section 3, giving exclusive jurisdiction to Boards of Supervisors over certain local subjects, was adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

The trouble which arose during the recent trial of Surratt, between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, Sr., counsel for the prisoner, yesterday resulted in the arrest of the latter. The charge against Mr. Bradley was made by the Superintendent of Police, and is based upon the fact of that gentleman having sent a challenge to Judge Fisher. Mr. Bradley was conveyed before a magistrate, where he waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

We are advised of the arrival at Norfolk, Va., of the United States steamship *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commander O. F. Stanton, from Key West. All on board were well.

LOCAL.

At the meeting of the Street-cleaning Commission yesterday, a communication from merchants of the First Ward, calling attention to the unclean condition of Pearl, Water, Bridge and Moore streets, was presented. It was directed that their condition be inspected, and, meantime, action on the usual resolution to pay the contractor his semi-monthly installment was deferred till the result should be made known. A resolution was adopted dividing the City into two inspection districts and providing for the appointment of an additional Inspector. A report on the actual condition of the streets was presented by the acting Inspector, which declared some of them to be in a filthy condition, and a resolution directing that they be cleaned without delay was adopted.

Officer Matthias, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged before Justice Hogan, yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs, with having forced a burglarious entrance into the liquor-store of John Organ, No. 328 Pearl-street, on Sunday, the 11th inst. Matthias, it appears, imagined he had discovered a case of infringement of the Excise Law.

The examination into the Paterson Almshouse affair was continued yesterday. Several witnesses summoned by the Committee were examined, after which the proceedings were adjourned till Tuesday night.

Several property-owners have determined to remove the squatters from their property. A number of complaints have been laid before Justice Connolly, and the offenders ordered to remove.

The contest between the Newark and Helvetia Shooting Societies for a purse of $2,000 terminated yesterday in favor of the Newark Society, the score being 2,426 to 2,195.

Yesterday, the safe of George Farmer, on the Vesey-street pier, was found to have been opened and robbed of $1,100. An employe named James Fraime was arrested on suspicion of the larceny.

Government securities were moderately dealt in yesterday at rather easier prices. Stocks opened briskly at buoyant rates, but closed heavily. Gold left off at 140¼, and sixty-day sterling drafts at 109¾@109⅞. Produce and Merchandise were in moderate demand. Spring Wheat, Flour and Mixed Corn were firmer. Choice Wheat closed in favor of sellers. The changes in other articles were not important. The Freight market was quiet.

Gen. Grant and His Assailants.

An allusion in these columns to Gen. Grant's acceptance of the War Portfolio, and the fortunate coincidence of his views with those of the Conservative majority in Congress, has provoked a characteristic rejoinder from the *Tribune*. Our contemporary, as usual, insinuates what it dare not openly allege. It suggests political crimes which it dare not openly charge. It asks—in what it calls "the kindest possible spirit"—when Gen. Grant's "habitual reticence" has ever permitted him to declare himself in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress? It desires to know whether he did not, after an official visit, report upon the progress of restoration at the South under the President's plan? It wishes to know whether some eavesdropper in the scullery at the White House has not heard the President declare his belief that he had the support of Gen. Grant? It demands to know if Gen. Grant did not take part in the Presidential tour to Chicago? And it asks, finally, whether Gen. Grant's acceptance of the Secretaryship did not "so completely disarm Mr. Stanton that he retires?"

These are, in brief, the *Tribune's* points of attack. They are enlarged upon with that peculiar oiliness of expression and that feigned humility of sentiment which invariably betoken the hypocrite and the coward. If the *Tribune* desires to injure Gen. Grant politically, why has its editor not the manliness to strike an open and fair blow instead of striking *foul?* The questions the *Tribune* asks are the feeblest kind of impertinences. It might with about equal propriety ask if Gen. Grant is not committed irrevocably to the Southern rebels by using Virginia tobacco? What the country has to do with is not the Acting War Secretary's reticence in the company of Radical schemers and wire-pullers; but his interpretation of the duties of his position, his promptitude, his discretion, his loyal devotion to the cause of the whole country, and his ability to resist the importunity of Radical conspirators and party plotters of every degree.

How cordially Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton have acted together at every stage of reconstruction (under the laws of Congress) is thoroughly apparent in every part of the correspondence of the War Office with the military district commanders at the South. Where the Secretary suggests and urges additional vigilance for the repression of lawlessness and anarchy, the General simply indorses the circular. Where, again, the General, as in the case of Gov. Jenkins, desires to know from the Secretary to what extent the law in the case can be made to operate effectively, the Secretary responds with promptitude, and throughout there is perfect concert of action. So also when, after the removal of Gov. Wells of Louisiana, the violent editors of New-Orleans stated (and stated more manfully than the *Tribune* is capable of doing) that Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant were in favor of reprimanding Sheridan, Grant's prompt response was this: "There is not one word of truth in the story." As late as the 28th of June, in one of his dispatches for Sheridan's guidance, Grant says: "*Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until otherwise ordered.*" These are but samples—not alone of the constant anxiety which marked the labors of the General at the head of the army in giving effect to the reconstruction laws—but they are samples, as well, of the thorough and steady coöperation of the head of the army with the head of the War Department. It is only the lowest and meanest kind of malice that could see anything else in the direction of the military business of reconstruction.

Gen. Grant, moreover, is not assailed today because he used his influence to thwart the measures of Congress, but because there is an extreme faction at work on the task of laying the wires for the next Presidential election, and because they could better carry out their programme if affairs in the different Executive branches of the Government could be brought to a dead lock. They do not look upon Mr. Stanton's retirement from the standpoint of personal or political regard so far as he is concerned. The leaders of this faction hate Mr. Stanton. He has received as much abuse from the *Tribune* as from any Copperhead sheet in the South. They profess to admire the Ex-Secretary's firmness and patriotism, because they believe that they could have brought about a state of disorder in the military department of the Government if they could have got him to hold on to an office from which he was dismissed by the President, and whose orders he might have disobeyed. The stepping in of Gen. Grant as Acting Secretary for the time they did not reckon upon. They had pictured to themselves a state of disorder and confusion; instead of which the business of the Army Office and the War Department goes on precisely as it did while Mr. Stanton remained in office. The same policy controls it. The acts of Congress will continue to be administered as before. The same military subordinates will remain at their posts in the Southern military districts, and the only change will be in the tactics of the office-hunting crew, whose Presidential game has been so badly spoiled. They will have to begin with their work anew.

The British Tory Party and Reform.

The flexibility of purpose which the House of Lords brought to the consideration of the Reform Bill was barely paralleled even in the Commons under Mr. Disraeli's marvelously dexterous manipulation. Lord Derby had doubtless a larger party following than his lieutenant in the other House to work with him—if they chose to hold themselves strictly amenable to party discipline. But it was for some time more than doubtful, during the debates and divisions on the separate clauses of the Bill, as it came from the Commons, whether there was any discipline at all left in the Tory ranks. Lord Grey's opposition as an independent member was reckoned upon, and an amendment looking to a mere postponement of the question was in no sense formidable. Lord Carnarvon's secession from the Cabinet gave sufficient warning months ago as to his position. But Lord Shaftesbury headed a temporary revolt which was far more alarming than any of the noisy demonstrations of Lord Cranbourne against the measure in its earlier stages.

Lord Shaftesbury not only took the dangerous ground of a moderate Reformer—admitting the necessity for some extension of the franchise—but he won the respectful attention of the Peers, and of thoughtful men outside as well as inside of Parliament, by reason of his acknowledged intimacy with the condition and capabilities of the lower classes. No man in England has done perhaps as much as Lord Shaftesbury as a laborer for the elevation of the working poor. He has made it his business to become acquainted with their social habits, their tastes and their aspirations. And he declares with all the authority which his personal character and his vast experience can carry, that the chief political view which the very ignorant poor (even the religious among them,) have yet been able to grasp, or greatly care to discuss, is that which bears on a new distribution of property—some legislation after Mr. Wade's pattern, which shall give a portion of the wealth of the rich to those who have no wealth, and thus establish a happier condition of things.

It is easy to conceive what weight such testimony must have carried to the minds of the great majority in the House of Lords. It may readily be believed that neither Whig nor Tory Peers could gather from such a representation of the case any confidence in the wisdom or the expediency of a measure which proposed to commit the franchise to the most ignorant of these classes. Lord Shaftesbury maintains that there is a difference between the ten-pound qualification and household suffrage such as the bill in effect establishes—sufficient to have justified Parliament in adopting some compromise ground which would not admit the densest mass of ignorance at one sweep. And in that view he most certainly carried the House with him.

So powerful indeed was the appeal, that as first sent back to the Commons, three amendments were carried, that seriously changed its scope and character. The employment of voting papers; the adoption of a system giving to minorities a fairer share in the national representation; the raising of the Lodger franchise from ten to fifteen pounds—were all the result of the first and the honest conviction entertained of the measure by the large majority in the House of Lords.

That the majority did not take even more conservative ground is clearly due to the extraordinary resolution of the Tory leaders—first to retain their places; next to retain the good will of the Commons majority; and lastly to avoid another appeal to the constituencies on the Reform issue. That resolution, if it has not exactly saved the honor of the party, has at least given the country a Reform Bill—with only one conservative clause—that of the representation of minorities—conceded by the Commons majority in answer to the appeal of the Lords.

Before the measure first came from the Lower House the Squires had been allowed to carry other small compromises in the matter of country votes. A tenant occupying land, without a house, at a twelve pound yearly rental, was declared entitled to a vote. In everything else, the country party, in both the Lords and the Commons, have been obliged to succumb. They began yielding so fast and so far, from the time they had surrendered the double voting feature of their scheme, with their fancy franchises and their complicated machinery of registration—that the Liberal Opposition had only to ask and it was given. There may have been great sagacity shown in this system of accommodation—this marvelous flexibility of disposition—this borrowing of another's clothes. But after all the praise that can be bestowed upon the two great Tory leaders for courage, resolution and dexterity in the handling of parties, it is only too probable that while the country generally will accept the measure—since there is nothing now left to ask for but universal suffrage—at the same time the country may ask much sooner for a change of men than Mr. Disraeli has reckoned upon. There is no doubt that in spite of his parliamentary blundering, Mr. Gladstone has many more friends than his great rival among the three-quarters of a million of newly enfranchised voters. These may not have a clear notion of what statesmanship consists in—they may not have any high sense of what is party political honor; but they have a sort of instinctive feeling that Mr. Gladstone has had their interests more at heart than his opponent all through this Reform agitation. Still, there must be credit given to the Ministers on one point—they have got rid of the agitation. They have silenced the Bealesites; and in spite of Mr. Carlyle, they have saved enough of the old Constitution not to cause many people but the Philosopher himself to dread "the completion of democracy, the extinction of religion, the unlimited pursuit of trade, and the triumph of *the cheap and nasty.*" It is rather a tribute to the Tories that they should have won the abuse of a philanthropist who in the same breath raves at the new-made English voters as a *swarmery*, and against negro emancipation as the release of a "savage" whom "the Almighty Maker has appointed to be a servant."

MINOR TOPICS.

This is the weather for catching tubercular diseases, and for this class of diseases making rapid progress and reaching their culmination. It is not merely that we have had such an extraordinarily wet spell, and such an unprecedented fall of rain within the last six weeks—during which time probably half the population have got wet and caught cold—but, besides this, the atmosphere has been so thick, murky, muggy, disagreeable, and occasionally almost stifling, that persons with weak lungs, or who are predisposed to lung disease, or make themselves liable to its conditions, are sure to suffer more than usual peril. If we were medical adviser to our readers in such times as these, we would urge them, as far as possible, to avoid getting wet or remaining in damp clothes, to keep their feet dry and warm, to keep within doors after nightfall, and to keep the general system well regulated. We have, within recent nights, seen some relief afforded to persons in consumption by putting a small fire temporarily in their rooms about dark; and in such weather as we are now having, this would be beneficial in very many houses and to very many persons. With the terrible prevalence of tubercular and febrile diseases in this climate and in this City, it behooves every person to give extra attention to health in such dangerous weather as this.

We are pained to see the Canadian Press and politicians squabbling in such a bitter way at the very time when the foundations of the New Dominion are being laid, and when harmony, unity, cohesion and a patriotic spirit are vitally necessary. Canadian politics have always been very stormy; but at this time the different factions seem to be more violent than ever. They accuse each other of being annexationists and disloyalists, as well as corruptionists and knaves; and the leaders fall foul of each other in a style that might teach something even to the extremists of this country. We hope that our neighbors won't make another Mexico of their Dominion after they get to be independent.

Our Washington correspondent announced yesterday that immediately upon assuming office Grant set about the carrying out of certain changes in the Staff Departments of the army in Washington. It is understood that at least two of the seven Adjutant-Generals now in the War Department will be transferred to duty elsewhere. The Quartermaster's Department will also be largely reduced. There are twenty-nine officers on duty in this Department in Washington, most of them in the Regular Army, the larger portion of whom will be transferred, and the Bureau reduced to something like its *status* before the war. We do not doubt that Grant's experience, and his habit of rigidly enforcing attention to duty, will enable him to conduct the War Department with the greatest possible economy.

All the London papers are discussing the subject of wine-bibbing among English ladies, which has recently been brought to public attention by the *Lancet*. We doubt, however, whether they will be able to do anything to diminish the habit. Whenever the newspapers or the male sex undertake to reform or change any habit or fancy of women, the effort not only results in failure, but in a great increase of the thing attacked. Take the matter of crinoline or hoop-skirts, which, when they first came into vogue, were assailed by all the journals with a fury and force that could not be surpassed, and the consequence was that the fashion of wearing them spread like wildfire. Take the matter of chignons, which were assailed and satirized in all the journals when they first appeared, the result of which soon came to be that a woman would as soon be without a head as without a chignon. Not all the talk of gregorines and pediculæ had the least effect. And so we might mention other feminine fancies which men and newspapers have set about reforming. But who ever knew any such effort to succeed?

It seems impossible for the Napoleonic organs in France to forget for a day the defeat that the Emperor suffered in his Mexican scheme. They never cease their labors to cover it up, and constantly direct attention to it by their efforts to divert attention from it. Of course the Opposition take all the advantage possible of this. They become impassioned, satirical, pungent, angry, belligerent, sorrowful, pitiful, in turns; and they use all their weapons with a skill and force which seem to be increased by the nature of the French language and the restrictions under which they write or speak. In view of this feeling and these displays, an English writer remarks that it is really impossible to conceive a more bitter humiliation for the French Emperor than the fact that he was distinctly and unmistakably compelled to give way before an implied threat of war on the part of the United States; and whatever else may be said of Napoleon when his history comes to be written, it will never be forgotten that he was humiliated by the United States, and that the point of his humiliation was that he found it necessary to desert and betray his friend at the cost of that friend's life. "Far smaller causes than this," adds the writer, "have before now been fatal to better established dynasties than his." We are much obliged to the Emperor, however, that neither diplomatically nor otherwise, does he give the least trace of animosity toward the United States for their action on this matter.

The attempts which some papers continue to make to excuse the Mexican barbarities, are as shabby as they are hopeless. They defend the recent atrocities on the ground of Imperial atrocities that went before. They quote, for example, the anti-guerrilla decree of Maximilian, against himself and his followers. Be it so. The right of retaliation is not a continuing right. It is a right of war, not a right of peace. It is one which rests on the exigencies of the moment, which demands instant examples, and sometimes shocking sacrifices, that the evil retaliated may stop. But when hostilities are over, and the danger of that evil has ceased against which retaliation was begun, the necessity of retaliation has also ceased. And with the necessity ceases the right. The *lex talionis* is at best but a choice of evils. It subsists in the absence of other means of defence for the State, the army, or the cause that adopts it. Its lawfulness ends with the undisputed triumph of that State, army or cause.

Universal suffrage does not necessarily by any means imply universal freedom. France has universal suffrage, but not liberty. In England, where, up to the present time, the suffrage has been the most restricted of any country in Europe, there has always been the largest measure of popular freedom. It is well not to overlook facts like these.

A great many of the Southern papers seem to be desirous of having Grant as "Dictator" rather than President. They have got so hopeless of the future, so disgusted with Congress, and so fearful of negro suffrage and negro rule, that they prefer a government after the Napoleonic style, vested in one man, possessed of sufficient power to insure order, enforce law, prevent negro ascendency, and maintain substantial justice among different classes. It is certainly a very curious anomaly. It is a strange point for American citizens to have reached. It shows how completely the war, and what has taken place since the war, has subverted all old ideas in the South. It will be remembered, however, that Russell, in writing from Charleston at the breaking out of the war, alleged that leading Secessionists in South Carolina told him that they were in favor of a monarchy at that time. We assure the Southern people that we will not permit them to fall under the dictatorship of Grant any more than we would permit them to fall under the dictatorship of Davis.

Mirabile dictu! Boston has found something commendable in New-York—not only so, indeed, but an exemplar worthy of imitation. And, that it might be duly impressed upon the minds of the "Hubbites," the journal which notices it puts the announcement in the pedagogical vernacular, and says that "New-York is reading a lesson to Boston which is worth learning." The reference made is to the success attending the efforts of the Society for the Suppression of Gambling. However, that is a matter of minor importance. The point is that our village has actually produced an idea worth the consideration of the metropolitan and classical Bostonese. This is enough glory for one while!

Have we a volcano among us? is the question put by our San Francisco correspondent, who seems to incline to a negative answer. Mounts Hood, Baker, Nord, and St. Elias have been successively claimed as smoking mountains. But skeptics are found to doubt successively the claims of each, and we must probably wait in uncertainty till the revenue cutter *Lincoln* shall survey the coast of Alaska during the coming autumn. Meanwhile we shall not give up our claims to a volcano within the confines of the great Republic. A seaward range of mountains, running parallel to the Rocky Mountains, but closer to the shore, stretches all along the Pacific coast, which in Oregon and California is called the Cascade Range, and only the name, not the chain, changes as it winds along the coast to the very tips of Alaska peninsula. Now, all these mountains are volcanic in character, and when viewed in connection with the singular chain of islands along the Russian-American coast, suggest an uniformity of volcanic origin. We shall hold firmly (for the present therefore) to the patriotic theory that a volcano is to be found in this range. Mr. Collins and other observers have assured us positively that Mount St. Elias, the loftiest peak in the range, is now smoking, and that several of its neighbors are certainly volcanic. We own that we do not see the particular advantages of a volcano to the Republic—but still it is a good thing to have, especially in a country which, like ours, contains everything else in the way of natural prodigies. Iceland and Italy must not be allowed to outdo, in this respect, our "glorious country," and if we cannot get a volcano any other way, we shall have to annex Mexico for that purpose.

There is a monthly magazine published in London called the *Victoria*. It is edited and published by women, and is doing good service in promoting the education of the sex, particularly in medicine and surgery. It has the advantage of being able to give "inside views," and as its articles are generally well weighted with common sense, their *ex cathedra* tone is not unpleasant. In a late number was an article showing forth the multifarious expedients adopted by delicate-minded women to avoid "seeing the doctor"—not the large class who have nothing of real ailment, but thousands of young girls and women who endure untold sufferings, try innumerable traditionary and quack medicines, attempt to get advice from others who have been through similar troubles, and all on account of their most natural and admirable, but often fatal, scruples of delicacy. There is no doubt that the article tells a very wide-sweeping truth. The remedy can never, nor could we ever wish to see it, be in any breaking down of this feminine delicacy and reserve. But it must be found in the regular training and educating of women to the art of healing. It is about twenty years since the medical education of women began. There are over three hundred practicing lady physicians in this country, bearing diplomas more or less regular, and in England the movement has of late attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment. Besides the difficulties of practice, the obstructions to proper research and study of the import and tendency of most feminine complaints are insuperable, and will be until the necessary freedom of investigation is attained by the employment among women of physicians of their own sex. These are delicate matters to talk about, but they are dangerous to let alone, and the sooner their truths are appreciated the better will it be for humanity.

The Conover Case—Statement of Mr. Benjamin Wood and of Mr. Roger A. Pryor.

The subjoined statement, having reference to the affidavits published in the Times of yesterday, appears in last evening's *Daily News*, of which Hon. Benjamin Wood is proprietor and editor. We also append the affidavits of Mr. Roger A. Pryor and Mr. Bruno upon the same subject. The documents to which these gentlemen give such explicit denial appeared, simultaneously with their publication in the Times, in Washington and Philadelphia papers, and were furnished to the Press with the usual marks of authenticity.

From the New-York Daily News.

The New-York Times of to-day, in its Washington correspondence, publishes from documents alleged to be respectively the affidavits of Nathan Anser, James E. Matterson, Francis McFall and John Martin, in which the name of Mr. Benjamin Wood is mentioned in connection with certain attempts said to have been made to procure false evidence against the Judge-Advocate-General. It is possible that the Times correspondent has been the victim of a senseless hoax, and that the whole matter is an invention to create a newspaper sensation. If the affidavits really exist, they are, so far as Mr. Wood is concerned, so much absolute perjury. Mr. Wood never, to his knowledge, laid eyes upon any one of the signers of these affidavits; never had an interview with any of them; never, to his recollection, heard of them before seeing their names printed this morning in the Times. The only knowledge he has of Chas. A. Dunham, (Sanford Conover,) is what he has gathered from reports in the newspapers; he does not know the man, never spoke a word to him, never saw him in his life, unless, perhaps, in the public streets or elsewhere, as a perfect stranger. We could not, without the evidence of our eyes, believe it possible for any one to invent a string of such unblushing, absolute falsehoods; and if the affidavits have really been filed, Mr. Wood will take immediate steps to procure the arrest of the signers, and will prosecute them without delay for perjury.

STATEMENT OF MR. PRYOR.

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street,
New-York City, Aug. 15 1867.

State, City and County of New-York, ss.—Roger A. Pryor being duly sworn, says that he has read the affidavits of Charles A. Dunham, Nathan Anser, James E. Matterson, Francis McFall and John Martin, published in the New-York Daily Times of this morning, (Aug. 15, 1867,) in which deponent's name is implicated with others in an alleged conspiracy therein set forth. The deponent says that the statements embodied in these affidavits so far as concerns the deponent, are false in each and every particular; that the deponent to his knowledge never saw either one of the persons above-mentioned, that to his knowledge, neither one of them was ever in deponent's office or elsewhere in his presence; that the transactions set forth in the affidavits of these persons never occurred to the knowledge of the deponent; that deponent never had any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of any of the matters exhibited or mentioned in those affidavits; that the Hon. Benjamin Wood, to deponent's knowledge, was never in deponent's office at any time or in any place; that deponent was never present with the said Wood anywhere at any such or similar transaction or transactions as are recited in the above-mentioned affidavits; that to his knowledge no word ever passed between him and said Wood as to the release of Jefferson Davis; that deponent has had no intercourse, direct or indirect with said Davis during the past three years, nor had any thing to do, directly or indirectly, nor attempted to do any thing, touching said Davis' release; that deponent has had no communication, direct or indirect, with General Dick Taylor within the past 5 years in regard to the release of said Davis, or on any other subject; that deponent has had no communication, direct or indirect, with President Johnson or any other official in Washington, in regard to the release of said Davis, or on any other subject; that within the past five years deponent has not had any communication, direct or indirect, with A. J. Rogers, William Radford, W. E. Niblack, C. A. Eldridge, F. C. Le Blond or George B. Latham, or either of them; that deponent is utterly and entirely ignorant of any attempts to procure the release of Jefferson Davis except so far as he has been informed by publications in the newspapers; and this deponent says finally that the statements contained in the above-mentioned affidavits, so far as deponent is concerned, are in the whole and in detail absolute and unqualified fabrications; and that in each and every particular they are utterly and entirely false and untrue.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1867.
George G. Barnard,
Justice Supreme Court.

STATEMENT OF MR. BRUNO.

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, New-York City,
Aug. 15, 1867.

City, County and State of New-York, ss.—Richard M. Bruno, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of New-York City; that he was a law-student in the office of Roger A. Pryor during the month of July, 1866, and for some time previous and subsequent thereto; that this deponent was habitually in the office of said Roger A. Pryor from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; that as such law-student this deponent had knowledge of all who frequented the office of Roger A. Pryor, at No. 95 Liberty-street, New-York City; that none of the parties making said affidavits were ever in the said office during said time, to this deponent's knowledge; and that this deponent knows Hon. Benjamin Wood, and knew him at the times therein mentioned; that Hon. Benjamin Wood was never in said office to this deponent's knowledge; that while acting as said law-student, this deponent had access to all papers in said office, and frequently made copies of papers, affidavits, &c., that this deponent never saw said affidavits or made any copies thereof; that this deponent believes that said occurrence mentioned in said affidavits never took place as alleged, and that no meeting of any or either of said parties could have taken place without this deponent's knowledge; that this deponent had knowledge of all of Roger A. Pryor's private business matters, and no such fact came to his knowledge, and that this deponent believes that the alleged facts and the occurrences mentioned in said affidavits are mere fabrications and wholly untrue.

RICHARD M. BRUNO.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of August, 1867,
Christian Von Hesse, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 15.

THE ARREST OF MR. BRADLEY.

The only sensation in Washington circles to-day has been the arrest of Mr. Bradley, Sr., Surratt's counsel, for a violation of the law of Congress against dueling. The charge was made by Major Richards, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, who based the warrant upon the letter to Judge Fisher which Bradley published in his card yesterday morning. Bradley appeared before Justice Walter, waived an examination and entered into bonds of $1,000 to appear before the Criminal Court at the next term to answer the above charge. The letter to Fisher is generally accepted here as meaning a challenge, though it was not delivered in the usual manner in which such documents are sent, Bradley having handed it to Fisher in person. Judge Fisher has taken no notice of it whatever; but his name appears upon the back of the warrant as one of the witnesses to prove the charge. Some twenty years ago, in 1847, Bradley was challenged by a Col. G. Tochman, since in the rebel army, with whom he had some difficulty. On that occasion Bradley declined to fight, on the plea that he had previously pledged himself to take no further notice of Tochman. The penalty fixed by the act of Congress for fighting a duel or giving or accepting a challenge is imprisonment and confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, in the discretion of the Court.

THE CONOVER CASE.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt returned to the city this morning, after an absence North of several weeks. It is due to Gen. Holt to say that the publication of the affidavits concerning the attempted subornation of witnesses was made entirely without his knowledge or aid, or that of any one connected with his office. Judge Holt himself has taken no personal part in the controversy touching these points. The documents in question having been seen outside of the Bureau of Military Justice the inevitable result was that they got into print. Attorney-General Stanbery is also still out of town, and was, of course, entirely free from all responsibility in the publication of the Conover-Ashley-Butler conspiracy sensation.

CHANGES AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pertinent to the changes in the personnel of the War Department alluded to in last night's dispatches, it may be stated that Brig.-Gen. L. H. Pelouze, who has been the immediate and efficient adjutant of Secretary Stanton, has asked to be relieved in order that he may be transferred to duty at some frontier post, where he hopes his health will be benefited. He served gallantly during the war where he was severely wounded. Brig.-Gen. Horace Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, will be detailed to replace Gen. Pelouze in the War Department.

COIN AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of coin in the Treasury, as reported to-day, was $108,000,000, and of currency $67,000,000. This is $6,000,000 of coin more, and $5,000,000 of currency less than on the 1st of the month. The gold certificates amount to about $20,000,000. The first issue of seven-thirties matured to-day, but it is impossible to tell how many remain outstanding of the original $300,000,000. But a small portion, however. The August issue of 1864, of compound interest notes ($30,000,000) also fell due to-day. Of this it is estimated that nearly $10,000,000 have been redeemed. They will be paid on presentation, as well as the remainder of the seven-thirties of the August issue which shall be unconverted after Sept. 15, 1867. The cash balance is thus likely to be materially reduced during the next six weeks.

GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. Rousseau leaves to-morrow for New-York, and will sail for San Francisco on the 23d inst., proceeding thence to Sitka to take military possession of Walrussia.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Bureau, telegraphs from St. Louis that the Indian Commission would leave that city for the Upper Missouri to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 15.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Superintendent Dent, in charge of Indian Affairs in Arizona, in a letter dated July 5, received by Acting Commissioner Mix to-day, says that there has been no change in the relations of the peaceful Indians on the Colorado River since his last report. Nearly all the bands of the river tribes that can be brought in during this planting season are assembled at the reservation awaiting the fall of the river to commence farming. This year the river is very high, in common with all the great estuaries of the Pacific slope, and the freshet is remarkably protracted at the highest stage. It is on the lands of the reservation now overflowed that the Indians desire to plant this year, the other lands not being available. The Hillapais, one of the tribes belonging to the Colorado District, who live in the mountain country about 150 or 200 miles north of La Paz, and interior from the river, are in full hostility with our citizens and the peaceful bands. It is now established that they are fully as implacable, wary, ferocious and dangerous as the Apaches. Military operations have been made against them recently, within a couple of months, but have returned without bringing them to a fight.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

A letter from Admiral Farragut to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Cherbourg, July 30, says:

That while in Paris he heard that Her Imperial Majesty was to visit Cherbourg on the 26th of that month, and he returned to that point to receive her. Owing to the weather the royal yacht did not arrive, and having on the evening of the 26th received an invitation to dine with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, he returned to Paris, giving directions that all due honors be paid to the Empress on her arrival by the vessels of the American Squadron. The royal yacht entered the harbor of Cherbourg on the 27th, and was received with all honors. The ships were dressed, the yards were manned, the men cheered, and the national salutes were fired. After the Empress had been received on board the French flagship, the *Magenta*, the senior officer, Capt. Pennock, sent Capt. W. E. Leroy to wait upon Her Majesty and offer congratulations upon her safe arrival. The Empress having expressed a wish to visit the *Franklin*, the invitation was immediately given, and after a brief interval Her Majesty and suite came on board and were received with all honors. On her departure the national salute was fired, the yards being manned, and the men cheering. By the express invitation of the Empress Capts. Pennock and Leroy dined with her on board the royal yacht *Le Reine Hortense*. At night all the ships of the squadron united with the French men-of-war in a general illumination, with a display of blue lights. On the departure of the royal yacht on the following day the American squadron united again with the French squadron in manning the yards, cheering and firing the national salute. The practice squadron joined in all the honors.

Admiral Farragut and Minister Dix dined with the Emperor on the day specified.

The Admiral, on the 30th of July, wrote that he was on the eve of leaving for Cronstadt, accompanied by the *Canandaigua* and *Frolic*. The *Ticonderoga* was in dock for repairs and would follow in a few days.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of gold in the United States Treasury to-day was $88,777,000, and $20,105,000 in gold certificates—total, $108,882,000; amount of currency, $67,281,000.

The Treasury to-day issued bonds to the amount of $384,000 to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, another section of the road having been completed.

The Treasury Department will soon issue a notice to the effect that the Secretary will remove the *caveat* or protest against the payment of the interest on the North Carolina and Tennessee State Bonds, which were abstracted about eight years ago from the Interior Department, with the Missouri State Bonds held in trust for certain Indian tribes, on the holders of said bonds producing the proper proofs under oath that they obtained them *bona fide* from responsible parties. Holders of the Missouri bonds in pursuance of previous notice continue to have the *caveat* removed on satisfactory testimony of honest possession. The amount of the bonds is as follows: Missouri, $370,000; North Carolina, $357,000, and Tennessee, $143,000.

SANTA ANNA AT VERA CRUZ.

Secretary Seward has received the following letter from our Consul at Vera Cruz, dated Aug. 1:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of Ex-Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in this port on the morning of the 30th ult., fifty hours from Campeachy, on the armed Mexican schooner-of-war *Juarez*, also his wife and Col. Vidal y Rivas, Santa Anna's father-in-law. The order of the Government from the City of Mexico is to confine Santa Anna and Col. Vidal y Rivas in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, in separate rooms and in close confinement.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. H. SAULINER,
United States Consul.

COLLECTION OF DUTIES AT VERA CRUZ.

The Consul also communicates the following:

Maritime Custom-house, Vera Cruz.

Notice to Merchants.—The Minister of Finance and Public Credit, in a telegram, dated June 30, 1867, says to me from Mexico as follows:

To the Collector of the Maritime Custom-house at Vera Cruz:

The definitive resolution of the President in the matter relating to the collection of duties on the merchandise entering this port, is, that they continue subject to the payment of the duties of importation and registry in accordance with the existing legislation; that is to say: Paying the duty on importation at the time of taking them inland, and that on registry at the place of consumption. Respecting the duty to be deducted from those on importations and additions in virtue of the discounts made by the so-called Imperial Government, this will in due season be determined in accordance with justice, when the data touching that matter are obtained. And in order to secure the interests of the Treasury you will require from the houses interested a response to abide the results of what the Government may resolve upon in this matter.

IGLESIAS.

The above I communicate to the merchants of this place for their information.

J. A. GAMBOA.

Maritime Custom-house of Vera Cruz, July 31, 1867.

THE RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has tendered through the Secretary of State, to the Russian Commissioner for the transfer of the territory ceded to the United States in the northwest, the free hospitalities of their steamers to San Francisco.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Bureau, to-day, is in receipt of a telegram from Atchinson announcing that the Peace Commissioners are now *en route* for the Upper Missouri. They are all in good health.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

In answer to an inquiry as to the right of parties claiming as "heirs" to consummate a title under an entry made by a settler under the Homestead Laws, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has responded as follows:

When parties, as legal heirs, apply for a commutation, under the eighth section of the Homestead Law, of the entry of a deceased settler, they are required to establish:

First—Satisfactory proof of heirship.

Second—That the deceased settler had fully met the requirements of the law by residing upon and cultivating the tract entered up to the date of his decease.

Third—That the improvements had been continued and a residence maintained by the heirs upon the homestead after the death of the settler, in case such residence and cultivation have not been continued; that at the date of the application a sufficient time had not elapsed since his decease to work a forfeiture of the claim. Such proof being made to the satisfaction of this office, patent may issue in the name of the heirs of the deceased settler.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing an aggregate disposal of 21,783 acres of public lands during the month of July last at the following local offices: Nebraska City, Nebraska, 13,385 acres; Greenleaf, Minn., 4,285 acres; Dakotah City, Nebraska, 3,605 acres. The great portion of the land was taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Law, and the remainder sold for cash, and located with Agricultural College Scrip and military warrants.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL HOLT.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, returned to this city this morning from his recent trip North, and is again at his office.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed as Examining Surgeons Drs. S. T. Brothers and Washington F. Peck, the former at Glenwood, and the latter at Davenport, Iowa.

SEVERE RAIN-STORM.

It has been heavily raining here for more than twenty-four hours, with but few intermissions.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, Tuesday next, 226 new patents.

HEAVY RAIN STORM.

A heavy fall of rain commenced here at 1 o'clock this morning, and has continued up to the present time, or for twelve hours with but few brief intermissions.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Lewis N. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General, for several years past on duty in the War Department, at his own request will shortly be relieved and ordered to duty on the Plains.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Horace Porter, A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Grant, will be detailed for the War Department in place of Gen. Pelouze.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell, of the Navy, has been ordered to temporary duty at Washington, D. C., during the absence of Surgeon Clymer, now on leave.

Railroad Election in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 15.

An exciting canvass for Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, consumed the entire day yesterday, and was concluded this morning. The Burns ticket was elected by 225 majority. The vote of the Charleston and Georgia Railroad was excluded. This result continues the road under its present management.

A Libel Suit Against the Chicago Times.

Chicago, Ill., Thursday Aug. 15.

D. A. Goodrich, who caused the arrest of several members of the Board of Trade a few days since, for selling grain short, has brought a suit against the Chicago *Times* for libel; damages $50,000. The libel consists in attributing mercenary motives to him in procuring the arrests.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Proceedings at the Third Day's Session.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1867.

The Academy resumed its work at 10 o'clock this morning, the House of Representatives in which the sessions are held being crowded with members and visitors for some time before Prof. HENRY called the Academy to order. The papers designed for the day were as follows:

The Structural Character of the Selachians.—AGASSIZ.

Notes on a Problem in Curvature.—PREST. T. HILL.

Remarks on the Geological Relations of the Mastodon and Fossil Elephant, suggested by the discovery of the Cohoes (N. Y.) Mastodon.—JAMES HALL.

The Precision of the Equinoxes and Mutation as resulting from the Theory of the Gyroscope, with remarks Explanatory of the Duration of Rifled Projectiles.—Gen. J. G. BARNARD.

Single, Double and Triple Linear Associative Algebras.—BENJ. PIERCE.

On Sterility among Skates.—AGASSIZ.

On Periodical Ovulution in Sharks and Skates.—AGASSIZ.

Quadruple Linear Associative Algebras.—BENJAMIN PIERCE.

The Circulation of Blood in Selachians.—AGASSIZ.

Parasitic Crustacea in the Gills of Sharks.—AGASSIZ.

Embryology and Affinities of Cyclopteries.—AGASSIZ.

Prof. AGASSIZ, in presenting the paper on the structual character of the selachians, said that ARISTOTLE designated under the selachi the various classes of fishes, and that as soon as LINEAS gave impulse to the science the question arose as to what kind of groups selachians were. By him they were claimed as cartiligenous fishes, and subsequently as swimming reptiles. He afterward designated them an order among fishes, and still further, as a subclass among vertebrates. This fact showed plainly that no definite ideas on the subject had up to his time been produced. Even by CUVIER and the best naturalists of the times larger groups of animals were given only certain general characteristics in science. This condition of the science should continue no longer. It was a scientific problem which should be solved. In it were involved the questions: "What are their groups in nature?" and "how should they be classified?" Prof. AGASSIZ said he had defined them as groups in their representative branches in which their structure was carried out in a special way. He had selected selachians for special example for two reasons; first, because they were not as generally known as other fishes, and second, because they were not so numerous that he could not treat of them within the time alloted him. The possibility of procuring fresh skate and shark every morning, for the purpose of investigation, was an advantage which no naturalist had enjoyed equally with him. The result was that he was convinced that selachians constituted a class by themselves. Examination of their structural features had satisfied him that they had a special characteristic plan of structure. In regard to groups he said precision was to be found in their characteristics. In their type of vertebra there were a number of classes. Naturalists had recognized only four classes, until recently a fifth class, batrachians, had won recognition. The selachians constituted a type of a special mode of vertebral execution. These animals had a tail of certain dimensions as compared to the body, and they were the only fish-like animals in which is to be found the head, chest, abdominal and caudal region. The chest and abdomen ran together. The tail of the shark began in the upper region of the middle portion of the back, while that which was generally recognized as the tail was merely the caudal projection, or the tail-fin. The caudal region was a distinct region by itself. Of all the types of vertebrates existing on the earth, the selachians constituted the oldest. They were the first form under which vertebrates had an existence. They also had a peculiar structural feature which was exhibited by no other class. In regard to the brain of fish, he said that since comparative anatomy had been at work the subject had been a puzzle. Most naturalists had passed over the selachians, and even when an examination had been made, different and strongly conflicting conclusions had been arrived at. So wonderfully was the brain of selachians constructed, that it was the basis of most interesting anticipations in science, and made selachians a prophetic class. Explanatory of other vertebrates, the selachians brought forth but few young, while in most fishes the eggs were counted by thousands. The vertebral construction found in the selachians reached its culmination point in man. He would therefore designate the selachians as a physiogomic class.

President HILL, of Harvard, next addressed the Academy on a new problem in curvature, after which Prof. HALL, of Albany, made some remarks upon the geological relations of the mastodon and fossil elephant as indicated by the position of the Cohoes mastodon. Prof. HALL began by remarking upon the general opinion, at first popularly expressed and generally adopted by geologists, that the mastodon had lived during the present epoch, and that the skeletons or bones found in peat marshes or swamps were the remains of those animals which had frequented these places in search of food or of saline water, as the deer frequent the salt-licks, and becoming mired in the soft mud, their remains had been preserved. Although accepting this view of the subject, he had never regarded it as a philosophical one, and with our former knowledge there were many circumstances irreconcilable with that view. He showed by a diagram the relation of these peat swamps to the surrounding and underlying deposits of drift, remarking that the few instances in which bones or teeth had been found in gravel it had been supposed that they were derived from their original position in the swamp by the more recent breaking up of the deposit and their distribution by modern streams. He showed, moreover, from the nature of the surrounding deposits that whatever might have been the original distribution of the bones of these animals, none would have been preserved except those covered by the mud and peaty deposit. He also adverted to the fact that a few teeth or bones had been found in the midst of a bog under circumstances that proved them to have been deposited as they were found, and not to have come there as part of the entire animal.

Adverting to the conditions surrounding the Cohoes mastodon, he showed that the river for some miles west of Cohoes, and thence to the Hudson River, was now running in a modern channel, having left the old valley, which was filled with drift. This modern channel has cut deeply into the rocks of the Hudson River group which form the bed and banks of the stream. On the southwest side of the river, and at an elevation of about one hundred and twenty-five feet above its bed, the plateau of rock had been excavated for the foundation of a mill by the Harmony Mills Company of Cohoes. The entire area of more than four hundred feet in length by more than a hundred, and in fact more than two hundred feet in width, was marked by pot-holes penetrating to a greater or less depth into the rock—some of them only a few feet in depth, and others forty or fifty feet deep, with a diameter in some parts nearly as great. Many if not all of these pot-holes are smaller at the top than below. In some cases several smaller pot-holes have been worn into one.

During this excavation in September, 1866, the lower jaw of a mastodon was found in one of the smaller pot-holes which communicated with a larger one, and at a depth of about twenty-five feet below the original surface of the rock. In continuing the excavation, there was found in the bottom of an adjacent larger pot-hole, a large part of the skeleton of the mastodon, including the skull, many of the vertebra and ribs, one scapula and a nearly complete fore limb, one half the pelvis, and one hind limb, with the femur of the other, beside a few other bones. These were all on one side of the pot-hole, while at a distance of twenty feet on the other side, several other bones were found. This point was about twenty-five feet below the level at which the lower jaw was found, and some sixty feet or more distant from and to the eastward of the point where the jaw was found. Several months later, in excavating on the outside of the mill, a part of the bones of the fore leg were found in a pothole at near the same level on which the jaw was found, and fifty feet or more distant to the southward of that point. These bones were evidently all belonging to the same individual. In each case the lower part of the pot-hole was filled with gravel, on which rested a deposit of river ooze and mud, in which the bones were imbeded. Upon this in all the pot-holes was a deposit of peaty matter and mud, and in the larger pot-hole were trunks of trees of several species, beaver-gnawed woods of several species, and in great abundance. The distribution of these bones in the manner described could never have taken place according to the usually accepted mode of the imbedding of the animal in swamps, &c., and Prof. HENRY argued that they could have been thus disposed by the action of moving water or of ice. He was inclined to the latter view, and that the remains in question had been frozen into the ancient glacier covering the country, as the remains of the mammoth in Siberia; and that, on the melting of the glacier, these bones were dropped and carried into the cavities where they have now been found.

Prof. HENRY expressed his belief that the remains, whether entire skeletons or fragments which were found in marshes and swamps, had in like manner been dropped from the melting edge of the glacier, first preserved by a covering of water in the depression, and afterward by the accumulation of marl, mud and peaty matter; that there may have been similar remains imbedded in the gravel, but that the percolating water had entirely, or for the most part, destroyed them.

The facts brought out in connection with the Cohoes mastodon will thus forever set at rest the commonly received opinion, that the mastodon bones usually found in marshes are the remains of those animals which frequented these places for food or drink; and if the views here suggested shall be accepted, it w[illegible]ce the age of the mastodon anterior to the last g[illegible] period. The remains of the fossil elephant occur under similar circumstances, and were no doubt coeval with the mastodon.

Prof. AGASSIZ said he was led to believe that the animal must have been imbedded in the ice, and that the ice breaking up, the bones were scattered and deposited as they were found. While he admired the remarks made by Prof. HALL, he thought he had not gone far enough in his views of the action of ice. Prof. A. was of the opinion that the bones were deposited in their permanent resting-place by such action, and that the pot-hole in which they were found had been formed by glaciers. Pot-holes are not formed by freshets—by the action of rivers—but by waterfalls, sometime 1,000 feet in heighth.

Gen. BARNARD and Prof. PIERCE followed with scientific papers (as entitled in the list given above) and were succeeded by Hon. HENRY BARNARD, who, on motion of Prof. NEWTON, of Yale College, was invited to present to the Academy a sketch of the plans of the Department of Education at Washington, of which Mr. BARNARD is the Superintendent.

Mr. BARNARD said that efforts had for a long time been made to induce Congress to recognize educational interests, and make them available for the perfection of systems in all the States. Gentlemen from abroad were accustomed to repair to Washington to ascertain the breadth and character of the educational institutions of the country, but found on arriving there that they were obliged to have recourse to the several States to obtain the information they desired. The Department of which the speaker was the head was established by Congress to diffuse light from every State by bringing it into a common or national depository. The Department grew out of necessity, and the great work it was destined to do would be of incalculable value to the 32,000,000 of people composing the United States. The department is intended to collect statistics which will show the progress of education in all the States. Three clerks are employed by the Department, and the friends of education must not expect much of the Department until its clerical force is increased and the machinery of the Department put in complete working order. The speaker said the experience he had already undergone as Superintendent of the Department had taught him that the field occupied by the Department was broad, and would ere the lapse of many years be productive of many and important results. Congress had called upon the Department to make a complete report in regard to education in the District of Columbia. This direction would be obeyed, and the result, the speaker well knew, would surprise many of the most enthusiastic workers in educational advancement in the country. The Representatives from the several States have looked with jealousy upon any movement in Congress having for its object the advancement of education in the district. He hoped that a more liberal spirit would be exhibited by them in the future. The Department which he represented would do all it could to encourage this spirit. One of its principal objects would be to improve the systems of collegiate education in the country. There were three hundred colleges in the country, and all of them granted diplomas to their graduates. The standard was not high enough. Fault was to be found with even some of the institutions of learning which stood high in the estimation of men of learning. The speaker referred encouragingly to the growing interest in educational matters, and said that the efforts made by the Department to obtain the information desired were meeting with much success. It was designed to procure, as early as practicable, accurate but condensed information of the designation, history and present condition of every institution and agency of education in the country, and of the name, residence and special work of every person in the administration, instruction and management of the same. The information thus received will embrace statistics relating to elementary or primary education; academic or secondary education; collegiate or superior education; professional, special or class education; supplementary education; societies, institutes, museums, cabinets and galleries for the advancement of education, science, literature and the arts; educational and other periodicals; school funds and educational benefactions; legislation (State or municipal) respecting education; school architecture; penal and charitable institutions; churches and other agencies of religious instruction; reports and other publications on schools and education; memoirs of teachers and promoters of education; examinations (competitive or otherwise) for admission to national or State schools, or to public service of any kind.

Prof. AGASSIZ was the next lecturer, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, made but a few remarks, in continuation of his paper on "Selachians," delivered at the morning session, and of which a report is above furnished.

During the morning Prof. VAN VLECK was invited to participate in the exercises of the Academy.

At 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the Academy will proceed in a body to COLT'S Armory, having been invited to visit these famous fire-arms manufactory by Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, the Superintendent of the Armory. To-morrow evening the Academicians will be the guests of Senator JAMES DIXON. Last evening they were most hospitably entertained by Hon. HENRY BARNARD, at his residence in this city.

It was designed to adjourn this session of the Academy to-morrow, but the adjournment will not take place until Saturday afternoon.

The vacancy caused by the death of Prof. A. D. BACHE, will not be filled at the present session, but at the regular annual meeting, to be held in Washington in January next.

The Academy will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fiftieth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

PETITION.

Mr. BELL presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson County to protect their rights in regard to fishing, &c., in the waters of the State.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. POND offered a resolution that each member be furnished with three printed copies of the several articles, as prepared and referred to the Committee on Revision, which was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution directing the Select Committee on the suffrage article to report upon the expediency of providing for an open ballot, or *viva voce* vote, instead of the present mode by secret ballot, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution defining the exclusive powers of Boards of Supervisors, and making it imperative to have a majority vote of all the members elected to the Board for the passage of any law.

This was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. BELL in the chair, resumed the consideration of the powers of county and town officers.

Mr. ALLEN proposed that, until otherwise directly ordered by law, Boards of Supervisors shall continue to exercise the same powers as now allowed. Carried.

Mr. FOLGER offered an amendment providing that the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised except upon the concurring vote of three-quarters of the members. Adopted.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT moved to amend by striking out the provision giving the Board power to correct illegal assessments, so as to leave the matter within the control of the Legislature. Carried.

Mr. SHOONMAKER moved to strike out the provisions giving Boards power to raise money by loan. Carried.

Mr. RATHBUN moved to exempt bridges in cities from the control of the Board of Supervisors. Carried.

Mr. HADLEY desired to exempt bridges in incorporated villages. Carried.

Mr. SPENCER was in favor of exempting bridges in towns. Carried.

Mr. CHURCH offered as a substitute to the section the following:

> The Legislature shall, by general laws applicable to all the counties of the State, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State all powers of local legislation and administration which can be safely confided to them, and during the existence of such laws the powers therein conferred shall be exclusively exercised by said Boards of Supervisors after the first session.

Mr. E. BROOKS moved to amend by adding "at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and from time to time thereafter." He thought the action of the Convention, in its wavering on the section, very mortifying. Some days had been spent on this subject, and as yet nothing satisfactory had been arrived at.

Messrs. SMITH, HARRIS and KERNAN favored the proposition of Mr. CHURCH as the best attainable in reference to settling the question of the powers to be vested in the Boards of Supervisors.

The Convention was apparently not in favor of giving exclusive control to Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. RATHBUN argued in favor of the amendment. He thought there was no occasion for certain members lauding up their Boards of Supervisors, apparently at the expense of the Legislature.

Mr. HAND opposed the amendment, desiring to give exclusive control to Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. SOL. TOWNSEND favored the motion, believing it would be a decided advance in legislation.

Mr. DUGANNE favored so amending as to delegate certain powers to county courts. The nearer legislation is brought home to localities the purer it becomes. He would leave to the Legislature only general laws.

Mr. CHURCH'S amendment was then carried.

Mr. HALE moved to change the language of the section, so as to read as follows:

> The Legislature shall at the first session thereof, after the adoption of this Constitution, and from time to time thereafter, by general laws, applicable to all the counties of the State, in which Boards of Supervisors shall exist, confer upon the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State such additional powers of local legislation and administration as may be deemed expedient; and during the continuance of the laws conferring powers upon said Board, the powers therein conferred shall be exclusively exercised by said Boards of Supervisors.

Mr. DUGANNE offered an amendment that all ordinances, not embraced in general laws, adopted by the Board for the regulation of its internal affairs, shall be final in their operation until five years after the adoption: which was lost.

Mr. POND proposed that Boards of Supervisors may correct and refund moneys for illegal assessments; which was lost.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. MERRILL moved to strike out section eight. Carried.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, section nine was stricken out.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment that district attorneys, while holding office, shall be ineligible to any other office. Carried.

The Committee then rose and reported the article as complete to the Convention.

Mr. HALE then moved that the article be printed for consideration this evening. Carried.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The question was on agreeing with the report of the Committee of the Whole on the duties of town and county officers.

Mr. VEEDER moved to include the Register of the County of Kings in the second line.

Mr. SEARER moved a further amendment, making it read "Register of Deeds in all counties where such Registers are now or may hereafter be authorized by law." Carried.

Mr. GOULD moved to amend the first section ordering District-Attorneys appointed by Judges of the Courts of Sessions throughout the State, except in the City of New-York, where they shall be appointed by Judges of the General Sessions of that place, to hold office during the pleasure of such Court. Lost.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the words "District-Attorneys" from the second and third lines. Lost.

Mr. BALLARD moved to strike out the provision directing that Sheriffs shall be ineligible to be returned to that office for a period of three years. Lost.

The question coming up on the adoption of the first section, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. VEEDER moved to add after the second section, all other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

Mr. VEEDER was excused from voting on his amendment, which was finally adopted by a vote of 62 to 45.

Mr. HICHMAN moved to strike out the words, "As the Legislature may direct."

Lost, 42 to 66.

The second section was then adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as a substitute for section three, the amendment before offered by him giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Board of Supervisors over certain local subjects.

Carried by a vote of 69 to 38.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

A dramatization by Mr. BROUGHAM of DICKENS' *Curiosity Shop* was produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening. It is in four acts, and each act represents an interesting epoch in the novel. The dramatist has performed his task well; he gives a very faithful portraiture of the more effective portions of one of DICKENS' least digressive stories. The journeyings and death of *Little Nell* make the direct thread of the drama, as they constitute that of the romance. These, consequently, directly introduce *Quilp* and his patient wife, *Solomon Brass* and his "old boy," *Mrs. Jarley*, and *Dick* and the *Marchioness*. These characters are mostly well played; the contrasts in the *Quilp* family are admirably realized by Mr. COLEMAN and Mrs. WM. WINTER, and Miss ANDREWS is as much of a "one-er" in her representation of the chaste *Sarah* as DICKENS designed the mate of *Lawyer Brass* to be. Mr. WILLIAMSON, as *Swiveller*, scarcely realized the "figure conspicuous for its dirty smartness," but there was in his performance, however, every evidence of desire to do right; there was a lack of that consummate audacity and rosy self-opinion which belonged to this fallen genius. Miss LOTTA sustained the two characters of *Nell* and the *Marchioness;* in the latter she did many odd things that *Solomon Brass' Small Servant* never had the soul or means to do, but which are as amusing as they are unique. A banjo solo for the *Marchioness* is certainly a daring thing. Miss LOTTA'S little *Nell* was her own. It is to be feared, however, that LOTTA will never make a sensation in any *rôle* the exigencies of which demand tears. She cannot weep effectively. She must have to represent a wild and joyous character and not a sentimental young Miss. The management, as usual, has behaved in the most liberal manner towards the drama, and put it upon the stage at considerable cost.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Three Men Killed by a Railroad Accident—Removal of Civil Officers by Gen. Pope—Sales of New Cotton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 15.

An accident occurred last night on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, near McBeans' Station, by the washing away of a culvert, which resulted in the killing of the engineer, PATRICK CASHIN, and two firemen named CHARLES CALVIN and a freedman.

A. R. LAMAR, Solicitor-General of Muscogee County, has been removed by order of Gen. Pope.

The first bale of new cotton raised in Georgia sold to-day for thirty cents per pound, and was classed as strict middling. Three bales of new cotton was received from Montgomery last Friday, classed as strict middling and sold at twenty-six and a half cents.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: Gen. POPE has removed all the civil officers of Macon County, from Probate Judge down.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON, a colored man, who was banished from Mobile by Mayor HORTON, has been imprisoned at Montgomery for an alleged offence of selling papers ridiculing HORTON.

County Conventions are being held in Florida for the purpose of adopting a platform, upon which the whites and blacks can communicate.

It is believed that the rains of yesterday will seriously injure the corn by overflowing the bottom lands.

So far as heard from the following is the result of the registration in Alabama: Whites, 59,045; blacks, 76,640; total, 135,685.

The Negro Equal Rights Convention in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The Negro Equal Rights Convention held two more sessions to-day and adjourned.

Resolutions were passed condemning the course of Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL and other Republicans in steadily refusing to face the question of manhood suffrage, and recommending voters of the South to support such men as SUMNER, STEVENS, WADE and STANTON for the Chief Magistracy; cautioning the freedmen of the South and elsewhere not to be deceived by mushroom politicians, but to remember those who had been their tried and true friends in the darkest hour of the nation's history.

Mr. FORSTER, of Philadelphia, pronounced Gen. GRANT as occupying an equivocal position, and WENDELL PHILLIPS as impractical. The Republican Party might as well nominate a woman as nominate WENDELL PHILLIPS, who had flatly refused to run for office under a Government which sanctioned the war power, though he had been true to the interests of the negro race and had suffered much in the cause.

WM. NESBIT, of Altoona, was reëlected President, and other officers were selected for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were also passed denying the jurisdiction of the National League at Washington, establishing a joint stock company at Washington for the publication of a Radical newspaper for the newly enfranchised negroes, and encouraging money remittances for the education of colored young men for politics and the rostrum.

Registration in Louisiana — Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The full registration returns are as follows: whites, 44,732; blacks, 82,907—total, 127,637. The whites have very small majorities in ten parishes, and the white majority in this city is forty.

As soon as the State is arranged into districts Gen. SHERIDAN will issue an order for the election of members to the Convention to form a Constitution under the Reconstruction Act.

There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever during the week ending this morning.

Accounts continue to be received from this State and the coast counties of Texas of the destructiveness of the cotton worm.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Baltimore, reports on Aug. 9, in lat. 34° 20′, lon. 76° 30′, she spoke the Baltimore schooner *Ida Birdsall*, from Savannah for New-York, with all her crew except two sick with fever. The *Cuba* relieved her with ice, medicine, &c.

Bold Robbery at Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 15.

A bold robbery was committed last night at Messrs. PRATT, WHITNEY & Co.'s factory on Flower-street. The premises were entered at midnight by four men, two of whom knocked down and gagged the watchman, while the other two rifled his pockets and secured the keys to the office, where they attempted to blow open the safe with powder, but the combination lock rendered the job useless; they then went up stairs to the office of Weed's Sewing Machine Company, and blew open the safe and took $140, which was all the money in it, and made off, locking the doors behind them. It is thought the robbers left the city immediately after, on the 1 o'clock train for Boston.

Base Ball Tournament at Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Five thousand spectators were present to-day at the base ball tournament. Three games were played. The first was between the Ann Arbor, Juniors, and the Victorias, of Ingersoll, Canada, which was easily won by the latter. The second game was played by the Maple Leaf Club, of Hamilton, Canada, and the Wilkins, of Port Huron, and was also won by the Canadians. The third game was between the Alleghanies, of Allegheny City, Pa., and the Young Canadians, of Woodstock, the champion club of Canada. The Alleghanies won, the score standing 55 to 35. This is the first time the Young Canadians have been beaten.

A Poisoning Case in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 15.

A case of poisoning occurred in Martin Township, McLean County, Friday last, resulting in the death of three children of Mr. HURT, and the probable death of four other children, who were living at last accounts. Suspicion rests upon a married daughter of Mr. HURT and a brother of her husband, who are under arrest.

Base-Ball Match at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 15.

A game of base-ball in this city to-day between the Union Club, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., and the Hampden Club, of this city, was terminated by the rain after five innings and eight runs for the former, and six innings and ten runs for the latter. Had the game continued, the Unions would probably have been defeated.

Registration in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 15.

Registration commenced here to-day. Seventy-one whites and sixty-seven blacks were registered

Convention of Knitting Manufacturers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The managers of some twenty knitting manufactories met at the Delavan House to-day, and resolved not to run more than two sets of machinery for the ninety days following the 1st of September. This will be equivalent to a suspension of work in all the large mills. The reason assigned is an over-supply of knit goods on the market.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Russian Territory Added to Gen. Halleck's Division.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order attaching Alaski to the Military District of California, making Sitka the Headquarters of the District, designating Company H, Second Artillery, and Company F, Ninth Infantry, for garrison duty at Sitka. The troops will sail for Sitka on Sept. 13. The District Commander is yet to be named.

The Political Divisions in San Francisco—Independent Nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Aug. 15.

The Republicans of San Francisco have nominated an independent Legislative ticket, taking three names out of the fifteen on the regular Union ticket. The Senatorial question is the chief cause of the division.

The New-York overland mail of July 24, has been received.

Arrived, ships *Germania*, from Boston; *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia; *Orion*, from Boston, and *Cairnsmore*, from Liverpool.

National Horse Fair at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 15.

To-day was the third day of the races, and the weather was delightful. The premiums amounted to $2,250. The attendance was not so large as yesterday, about 6,000 persons being inside the inclosure.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the result of a two-mile heat and repeat, in which *Butler*, *Fearless*, *Silas Rich* and *Black Maria* were entered. It appearing evident to the judges that the race was a put up affair, and for reasons satisfactory to them the race was given to *Silas Rich*, but all outside pools and bets were decided off. Two heats were run; *Rich* winning the first heat in 5:10 and the second heat in 5:07½.

In the double-team race for $1,250, *Ethan Allen* and *Honest Allen*, and *Gray Eagle* and *Cornell*, were drawn, as their going would deprive the race of interest.

Lizzie Warwick and *Lady Warwick*, *Chataqua Chief*, and mate, *Lebland* and mate, and *Rainbow* and mate started. *Lizzie* and *Lady Warwick* took the first heat in 2:44; *Rainbow* and mate the second, in 2:43¼; the third in 2:39¾, and the fourth in 2:42.

Ethan Allen and *Honest Allen* were speeded over the track, and made a half mile in 1:12½.

To-morrow's race will be very interesting, and premiums of $3,800, for mile heats, best three in five. The first race will be free for *Dexter*, in harness, *Ethan Allen* to wagon, with running mate, *Rolla Gold Dust* to saddle, and all other horses to saddle, harness, or to wagon with running mates.

It is thought that *Rolla Gold Dust* will be drawn.

The second race is for four-year-olds, when *Molley Gold Dust* will show her heels.

Injured by a Lion.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Prof. LANGWORTHY, while performing with the lions connected with Torepaugh's Circus, at Honoeye Falls, in this county, last evening, was attacked by a lion and badly injured. His side was crushed, and his back and limbs lacerated. He will probably recover from his injuries.

Revolt of Canales—He is Marching on Matamoras.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Monterey dates of the 3d inst. state that CANALES revolted and attempted to capture a specie train but failed, and he is now marching on Matamoras.

The Cuba Cable not yet Recovered.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, Aug. 13, *via* PUNTA ROSA and LAKE CITY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The cable fleet have been at work incessantly, grappling for the lost end of the cable. It has not yet been recovered.

A Boy Killed at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Aug. 15.

A lad twelve years of age, the son of a laborer, named CHRISTOPHER ENNIS, was run over and instantly killed this morning by a horse-car.

Convicted of Murder in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.

McMINNAWAY, the murderer of Mr. JOHNS, the telegraph operator at Gosport, last Spring, has been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Gov. Fenton at the White Mountains.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Gov. FENTON, accompanied by his daughter, left this evening for the White Mountains, and will be absent nearly two weeks.

Distillery Seizure at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 15.

The distillery of JACOB NUNNEMAKER and the refinery of G. W. WINNER & Co. were seized yesterday for fraudulent revenue returns.

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 15.

The number registered to-day was 724, of whom 132 were whites and 592 were colored.

Sale of the Trotting Horse Dexter.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 15.

Mr. BONNER paid $50,000 for his horse *Dexter*, instead of $30,000, as reported yesterday.

OBTUARY.

Wm. H. Knapp.

WM. H. KNAPP, Esq., one of the oldest telegraphers in the country, and until recently manager of the office at Newark, New-Jersey, died at Micanopy, Florida, on the 4th inst., of congestion of the brain. Mr. KNAPP settled in Florida last year and has deserved much credit for the successful management upon the free labor system of a cotton plantation which he had purchased. His death will be deplored by a large circle of friends.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—MARY RILEY fell from the roof of No. 3 Bleecker-street yesterday, as she was hanging out clothes. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition....PATRICK MCGRATH, aged 50, was fatally prostrated by the heat. He was taken home to No. 228 East Eleventh-street....An unknown man was found dead in bed at No. 45 Allen-street....MARY A. BENDON, 35 years of age, attempted suicide yesterday, by jumping into the East River at Pier No. 28. She was rescued and taken to Bellevue Hospital as she had no home....HENRY SCHURRUM, of No. 144 East Houston-street, was severely injured by an infuriated ox in First-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....The body of a new-born child was found mangled beneath a heavy stone in East Fourteenth-street. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest at the Morgue....MARTIN NEWFOUER was found yesterday afternoon in West-street, suffering from wounds in the arm and side, which he said he received in a quarrel at Paterson, N. J. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN WHITMAN fell from a second story window at No. 14 New-street yesterday afternoon. He was seriously injured, and taken to the New-York Hospital.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning Mr. GEORGE FARMER, a fruit-dealer, doing business on the Vesey-street Pier and on West Washington-street, found that his safe had been robbed during the night of $1,100 in greenbacks and a quantity of papers. The safe had evidently been opened by a duplicate key that was kept in a drawer in the corner of the store, and by some one having access to the store. A young man named JAMES FRAIME, who had been in his employ, and who slept in the store, had been noticed going in and out at unusual hours during the night. The case being put in the hands of Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, he suspected FRAIME of the theft, and search was made for him, but without avail, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was found partially intoxicated, by Officer DOWNING, and taken to the Third Precinct Station-house. The prisoner was searched and $480 in greenbacks found upon his person, which he claimed as his own property, denying all knowledge of the robbery. He was locked up to await the result of further investigation.

THE GERMAN UNION DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This organization met last evening, at their headquarters, in Broadway, under the Presidency of Coroner SCHIRMER, when measures were discussed to oppose the schemes of FERNANDO WOOD, and to counteract the efforts which are being made in his behalf among the Germans, to enlist their support for his election to the Mayoralty. The Fernando Wood movement, it appears, has considerably irritated the Germans represented by this General Committee, and it was resolved to issue a call warning the German voters against the agitation set on foot by the Fernando Wood party. A Committee was appointed to carry out the above, and was composed of Messrs. SCHROEDER, MASCHOWSKI, GERMANN, REIFFARTH and PETERSEN. It was further resolved, that ward meetings shall be called forthwith to take energetic measures to oppose and counteract the schemes of the Wood party.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Yesterday morning, Dr. FREDERICK BERGER, aged 45, living and keeping a small apothecary-shop at No. 45 Allen-street, was found dead in his bed, with no marks of violence upon his person. It was noticed that on Thursday he had not been in as good spirits as usual, but was apparently in perfect health when he closed his store at night. Dr. BERGER was at one time a resident of New Orleans, where he owned a large property, and where he still owns one house. During the war he was a surgeon in the rebel army, and came to this City upon the cessation of hostilities and engaged in business. He was unmarried, and, so far as could be ascertained, has no relatives in the City. He lived a retired life, occupying a small room back of his shop, and in every way bore evidence that he was a man of somewhat straitened means. No cause of death has been conjectured, and it will not be ascertained until the Coroner holds his inquest to-day.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little deaf and dumb child, seven years of age, named CHARLES MCCORMACK, residing at No. 37 Mangin-street, was run over in front of his residence, by car No. 88 of the Belt line, driven by JAMES BOWEN and JOHN CUNNINGHAM. The arm of the child was completely severed from the body, and it was otherwise badly injured. The child was taken to its home, and BOWEN and CUNNINGHAM were taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at Essex Market, and committed for an examination.

ANNIVERSARY OF NAPOLEON'S BIRTH-DAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., salutes were fired by the French frigate *Themis* at sunrise, noon and sunset. The ship was also decorated and the yards manned. The salutes were returned from the forts in the harbor.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—The steamer *Hammonia* arrived from Hamburg yesterday, with 643 Germans on board. There were 156 cabin passengers.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE STREETS.—Street Commissioner ROBERT FUREY has given notice of his intention to at once cause the removal of the obstructions at the foot of Fulton-street, caused by the cars, switches and turn-tables of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and also similar obstructions in Front and Water streets. He further intends to insist upon the right of the people to an unobstructed use of the sidewalks.

THE KINGS COUNTY JURY LIST.—The Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County gives notice that the jury lists are now ready for examination by those interested. All liable to jury duty may save themselves some trouble by attending to the business at once. The names of those not liable will be stricken from the list, and future annoyances will thus be obviated.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.—LOUIS T. DOLEMAN, arrested on Wednesday on the charge of obtaining money by means of false pretences from Rev. J. N. BROWN, of East New-York, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SNEAK THIEVING.—The residence of Mr. H. J. HEWLETT, No. 130 Fulton-street, was entered by a sneak thief on Wednesday and robbed of clothing amounting to $50 in value, besides about $7 in cash. The fellow escaped.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

It Life and Health could be estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Ancient Fine Arts.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here.

Respectfully, P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,
No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,

Physical Culture.—Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevators develop the female form. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Also, at druggists' and ladies' furnishing stores.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines, —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

What is the Difference between a nickel penny and PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS?" One is a cent not worth its weight in copper, the other a scent "worth its weight in gold."

"What was the meaning of the joke I saw in the *Herald* the other day about counterfeiting your famous purfume?" said one of Phalon's friends to him the other day.

"Joke, eh?" said Phalon; "I can tell you the parties to the fraud will find it a Cerus business before they get through."

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, sideboard and parlor Safes; also, second-hand safes, cheap, at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

DIED.

AIRBY.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, Mrs. ELIZABETH AIRBY, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Riceman, No. 127 Thompson-st., this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Belleville, N. J., for interment.

ARCHER.—In Upper New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, MARY C., eldest daughter of Andrew D. Archer, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Sunday, Aug. 18, at 1 o'clock.

BUNNER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, at Oswego, Mrs. BUNNER, widow of Rudolph Bunner, Esq.

BRICK.—At Hot Springs, Ark., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, Mr. JOSEPH K. BRICK, of Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, corner Vanderbilt and Lafayette avs., on Friday, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COIT.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, FRANKIE STONE, youngest daughter of Augustus B. and Mary S. Coit.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Baltic-st., eighth house east of 5th-av., Brooklyn.

COCHRAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, Mrs. JANE COCHRAN, widow of Francis Cochran, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of her sons, A. G. and J. G. Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 432 Greenwich-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, CHARLES WESLEY, infant son of John W. and Emma L. Collins.

Services will be held at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Sanders, 84th-st., Yorkville, this day, (Friday,) the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

COLLINS.—At Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 13, after a long illness, LEWIS B. COLLINS, in the 40th year of his age.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

CARROLL.—At Far Rockaway, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, THOMAS CARROLL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

DE WITT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, BENJAMIN B. DE WITT, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Aug. 18, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry A. Poole, White Plains, N. Y. Services at the house at 10 o'clock in the morning, at 10½ o'clock at the village M. E. Church. Cars leave 42d-st. depot at 9 o'clock in the morning.

HONEYWELL.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 14, EMILY, second daughter of the late John Honeywell.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 206 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KEMP.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, MARIE GARDNER, youngest child of John H. U. and Emeline A. Kemp.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, Westchester side of Macomb's Dam, (High Bridgeville.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the Harlem Depot, 125th-st., corner 4th-av., to meet the 9:45 A. M. train from 26th-st.; also at the Central Bridge to meet the 10:30 A. M. boat from Harlem.

KNAPP.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, near Micanopy, Fla., of congestion of the brain, W. H. KNAPP, formerly of New-York, aged 36 years. Also, on Thursday, July 25, PAUL, youngest son of the late W. H. and Louisa J. Knapp, aged 5 years, 6 months and 23 days.

OUTCALT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 15, GRACE, infant daughter of J. Voorhees and Mary H. Outcalt, aged 2 months and 15 days.

SMITH.—At North Conway, N. H., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, MARY L. SMITH, daughter of Margaret E. D. and the late Wm. Tyng Smith, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 15, of consumption, Dr. N. D. THOMPSON.

His friends and acquaintances and the members of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 117 Waverley-place, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, GRACE P. TAYLOR, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Sophie A. Taylor, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 47 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

VAN SINDEREN.—At her residence, in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 15, Mrs. MARY VAN SINDEREN, widow of the late Adrian Van Sinderen, in the 87th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-st., (Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's,) on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 173.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 18 East River, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, no hair, no eyes, full face. Dressed as follows: Fancy calico dress, white muslin petticoat, hoop, drawers, prunella gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: Kid gloves, white embroidered handkerchief, few pennies, gold rings, pawn-ticket 18,090, Aug. 9, 1867, for ear-ring and rings, pledged at P. Ganley's, No. 67 Division-street. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW ART!
PHOTO-SCULPTURE.
Life-like Statuettes and Busts of
GRANT, FARRAGUT,
and other eminent men.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 661 Broadway.

The Trade supplied.

HEALTH RESTORED FOR A DOLLAR.

A sergeant in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., discharged in August, 1864, as "affected with incurable Liver Disease," writes to RADWAY & Co., from Elmira, N. Y., under date of June 10, 1867, that he "has been entirely cured by four boxes of REGULATING PILLS, at the cost of one dollar, after spending two hundred and sixty dollars on advice and medicine, to no purpose." Comment is unnecessary.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

THE SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the Empire State Deaf Mute Association, will be held at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. On this occasion the Deaf Mutes will present a testimonial of their gratitude to Dr. Peet, the retiring venerable Principal of the Institution, for his long and faithful services in their behalf. They will also celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Institution. As this will be one of the most interesting gatherings of deaf mutes that has ever been held in this or any other country, it is hoped that their friends and employers, especially in this State and the northern portion of New-Jersey, will do all in their power to favor their attendance upon its proceedings.

Deaf mutes paying full fare to New-York by the New-York and Erie Railroad, and by the People's Line of steamboats from Albany, will have return tickets free upon certificates from the Secretary of the Convention.

It is hoped that the Superintendents of other railroads and steamboats will approve of the same arrangement.

☞ Will the newspapers of this State and the northern part of New-Jersey be so kind as to publish the foregoing notice? JOHN WITSCHIEF, President.

H. C. RIDER, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND FAIR
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF
THE IRVING MEMORIAL,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Ever since the death of the author of "The Sketch Book," a strong desire has been manifested by his friends and admirers in the village of Tarrytown, to give public and permanent expression to the love entertained by them for him. To gratify this laudable aim, the vestry of St. Mark's Church, bearing in mind that Mr. Irving was a devout and warmly attached member of the Episcopal Communion, as well as the fact that within their boundaries are located the various localities which his "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" has made forever famous, determined some time ago to set apart their new edifice, the building of which had become a necessity, as his Memorial. A mere monument of marble to Geoffrey Crayon would be a waste of money and of time. The whole region is his monument. There was, therefore, they felt, only needed some delicate way in which those who were aware of his beautiful life could testify to their appreciation of it. That this opportunity is afforded by this tasteful Memorial edifice, is proved by the hearty support given to it, not only by numerous contributions in Tarrytown and its immediate vicinity, but also in various portions of the United States.

The site chosen for the edifice is on Broadway, the principal avenue of the village, in the immediate vicinity of Sleepy Hollow, and the cemetery where Mr. Irving is buried.

The structure, of which Mr. James Renwick is the designer, is built of blue gneiss, trimmed with olive sandstone, and is known in architecture as the Middle Pointed, and consists of nave, chancel and side aisles, with incisive tower at east end adjoining the chancel. The interior dimensions are: of nave, seventy-eight feet; chancel, nineteen feet six inches. The width is fifty feet. There will be a clere-story, lighted by triangular arched windows, traced. The tower will terminate with bold gables, and at south-east angle will be further supported with an octagonal stair turrett, which, in its turn, will be carried up above the main tower, and will be finished with a tall spirelet, one hundred and thirty feet in height. Ground was broken on the 1st of March, 1866; the corner-stone was laid with appropriate and impressive ceremonies on the 5th of July the same year, and the building, it is expected, will be ready for occupancy by the coming Christmas.

THE FAIR WILL BE HELD
IN A LARGE BUILDING
Erected especially for the purpose on the
MEMORIAL CHURCH GROUNDS,
and will be
OPEN FOR THREE DAYS!

TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
AND THURSDAY,
AUG. 20, 21, and 22, 1867,
from 4 until 10 o'clock, P. M.

Among the attractions will be the
KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN,
A Refreshment Room furnished and arranged in the olden style.
THE PICTURE GALLERY,
In which will be exhibited a collection of beautiful works of art.
THE STEREOPTICON,
Views exhibited upon canvas by the aid of the oxi-calcium light.
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW,
Especially for Little Folks.
THE SKATING POND,
A miniature representation of the Pond at Central Park, enlivened with myriads of moving figures.
AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
Will be printed and published during the FAIR.

ADMISSION TO THE FAIR................ 15 CENTS.

Trains leave New-York by Hudson River Railroad for Tarrytown daily, at 2, 3:50, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:50, 6:30 and 7 o'clock P. M. Steamboats *Chrystenah*, at 3:30, from foot of Harrison-st., N. R., and *Sleepy Hollow*, from foot of Warren-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., affording time to drive through Sleepy Hollow, visit the Old Dutch Church, Sunnyside, the Fair, and return to the City by the 9:28 P. M. express train.

Contributions of articles of utility, fancy goods, are solicited for the fair, and may be sent directed to

THE MEMORIAL FAIR,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 4 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
NO. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THREE NEW EDITIONS OF CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS, AND DUMAS' NEW BOOK.

I.

DOMBEY AND SON. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated Octavo Edition. With thirty-eight full page illustrations, printed on the finest tinted paper, from designs by H. K. Browne. This edition of "Dombey and Son" is printed on the finest paper, from an entire new set of stereotype plates, never before used, made from large and clear type, that all can read, cast expressly for this set of books. One volume, octavo, cloth. Price $2.

II.

DOMBEY AND SON. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated Duodecimo Edition. With thirty-eight full page illustrations, printed on the finest tinted paper, from designs by H. K. Browne. This edition is printed on the finest paper, from large, clear type, leaded, Long Primer in size, that all can read, and is complete in two large duodecimo volumes, of one thousand pages, bound in cloth, with illustrative gilt back. Price $1 50 a volume.

III.

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☞ Besides this new edition of "The People's Edition, Illustrated," we publish and have for sale at the present time twenty-three other editions of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens, comprising everything ever written by him, and sold at prices varying from $10 to $96 a set, according to the edition, illustrations and styles of binding, to all or either of which editions we invite the attention of the public generally.

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THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

Continued Investigation by the Committee—Examination of Inmates of the House.

The investigation into the alleged cruelties to the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse, was continued at the Almshouse on Wednesday.

Jane Roberts testified she was an inmate of the house; had been so for five months; Mr. Sigler had been keeper since she had been an inmate; had seen nothing bad in Mr. Sigler; she and others had been well attended to as to food; when sick, which was for nine days, she had a plenty of food; had breakfast of bread, butter and coffee; rye bread; very good fresh butter; coffee was very nice; for dinner they had meat, fresh pork, ham, potatoes and bread; the milk for supper was fresh and good; all had plenty at these meals; never knew of any case of ill-treatment of any of the inmates by Sigler; expected to leave the house that afternoon; had not had a conversation with Sigler since she left the place; no one had spoken to her about testifying before the Committee; did not know why Sigler left.

Cross-examination—Was only among the poor, and did not have a chance to see how the people were treated; had not seen Mr. and Mrs. Sigler about the town; Sigler was to come up to see how the people got along; Sigler's treatment to her was very kind; so was it to the others.

Eliza Salman testified that she never saw any ill-treatment of any of the inmates by Sigler; the food had been sufficient in quantity, and the quality was good as could be expected; for breakfast bread, coffee, rye bread, were furnished; also, butter; the coffee was sweetened with molasses; for dinner, had pork, potatoes, peas, beans, bread, currants, cherries, cheese, and on Sunday, cake; was at the house when three children were brought in from Jersey-street; heard that they were very dirty when they came; they were full of sores, and vermin was on them; she washed them in hot-water; heard Sigler tell Ann Dunn to take charge of them; she did not take very good care of them; they are clean now and all well; they are sent to school; since they came they have plenty to eat and clean cloths every Sunday morning; had known Sigler to deprive the youngest one, Mary, of supper for mussing the bed; one night only she got nothing to eat at all; she was not always punished in that way; never saw Sigler beat Kittie Potter; she had not been locked up since witness had been in the house.

Cross-examination—Slept in the room with Nancy Doyle; Sigler never came in the room while witness was there and whipped Nancy in bed; never knew her to be whipped; Maggie Whittaker never slept in the same room with Nancy and herself; Harriet Bell slept there two nights when witness was sick; Maggie Whittaker slept with her mother in a different room; never knew the Jersey-street children to suffer for want of food; Mr. and Mrs. Sigler had been very kind to all the people; they had nothing to complain of that she knew; both had told her to go down and get food for the sick whenever they needed it; Sigler had told her that when the paupers were sick they should have whatever he had; sick persons had good care; Mrs. Sigler would go herself and carry them food; never knew any inmate to be denied anything which he or she needed; knew Mrs. Whittaker to sit with old Thomas when he was sick; knew of no one else who had watchers; knew Sigler to give Mrs. Whittaker luncheon when she had to watch; had not been much sickness since she had been there; they all had the usual breakfast on holidays; chickens for dinner; on the 4th of July they had white bread, tea and cakes; some three months ago, Mrs. Lehr would not put on her clothes, and made a kick at witness; Sigler came up stairs and stood outside the door, and rattled a stick against it to make her put on her clothes; he said if he came in he would make her put them on; she then put them on; saw her once pull Jane Gamble's hair; Jane was not doing anything to her; Sigler was going to whip her, but he did'nt; he put her in another house; he made a noise to scare her only.

Re-direct—It was sometimes necessary to whip Mrs. Lehr to keep her in order; she did not appear much frightened at the noise of Sigler's stick against the door.

Mary Lawler testified that she had been an inmate of the Poorhouse two years; had never known Sigler to ill-treat any one; had always seen plenty of food when she sat down to and got up from the table; thought no one could find fault with the butter; did not know what the coffee was sweetened with; was in the sitting-room and on the upper floor most of the time; no one had made complaint to her of ill-treatment; always kept to herself; slept in the same room with Nancy Doyle for a year and nine months; there were three beds in the room; Eliza Salmon occupied one; never knew Sigler to come inside the room except once; he then put up a clothes rack; none but those three occupied the room; Eliza and her baby had one bed; she had fever and ague; no one came in and slept with her then; Nancy never complained to her of being whipped, or of any ill-treatment; never knew Sigler to abuse Kitty Potter; Sigler had said nothing to witness about the investigation; knew what it was for; had known of it for three weeks; Mr. and Mrs. Sigler said they could not speak to any of the inmates; witness was sorry for it; she was not a relative to Dan Lawler; had been well and respectfully treated at the Almshouse; so was every one else who was worthy of it.

Cross-examination—Was sorry Mr. and Mrs. Sigler could not speak to them, because they (Mr. and Mrs. Sigler) were so kind and respectful; sometimes Mr. Sigler would come up three or four times a day on account of quarrels, which were frequent among the inmates; he sent away Eliza Salmon for quarreling, and Mrs. Whittaker for breaking the rules; he sent Mrs. Whittaker away before any complaint was made; she and the others, so far as she knew, found the Almshouse a very good home; at any rate, they might have if they behaved themselves; knew Eliza Jackman; she was that bad that she could not tell what words she used; she meant her tongue and impudence to every one; she was quarrelsome with the others; Mrs. Lehr gave witness a kick one day and knocked her against the door; never opened her lips to her in her life; the other women were afraid of her; she could not be managed without force; had often seen Sigler try to get along with the bad people without force; but he nor no other man could do it; the inmates had often had sweet corn in the season; also a plenty of water-melons and sweet potatoes, raised on the farm; also apples, stewed and whole; peas every day; Sigler would bring them over himself, and give them to the inmates; they had eggs and peas, a plenty of chickens on Christmas, and enough over for next day; all had plenty of eggs and peas in the season.

Re-direct—Never saw Sigler use a whip on Mrs. Lehr; never used it on any one who did not deserve it richly, and she pitied him when he had to get up off his bed to come up to frighten and pacify the inmates.

Harriet Bell testified she had been an inmate for a year altogether; had not seen any inmate ill-treated by Sigler; they all had a plenty to eat; on Christmas they had chicken for dinner and crullers at supper; they all slept warm in Winter; never heard complaints as to want of bed-covering; had slept two nights with Eliza Salmon when she was sick in Nancy Doyle's room; Sigler did not come up and whip Nancy Doyle on either of those nights; three of them including Kittie Potter slept in the same bed for a time; there was a plenty of room in the bed; Kittie had a separate bedroom; had never seen her whipped by Sigler; never saw her locked up at all; never saw Sigler strip her; Sigler did not tell witness what to say on the examination; neither did any one else; expected to leave the house when the examination was over; Sigler did not say he would get a situation for her; had seen Mrs. Lehr beaten by Sigler; did not know what with; it took place in the women's sitting-room, up stairs; she had pulled Jane Gambler's hair; was in the room when the whipping took place; did not see what he had in his hands; never saw Sigler beat Nancy Doyle, nor Eliza Brophy; Kittie Potter had been sent to bed without her supper by Mr. Sigler for mussing the bed; not frequently, could not say how often; she never complained of being hungry; when she had sores she slept in a separate bed, alone, in witness' room; she was not sent to bed without supper every time she mussed the bed; Johnny McVeigh was treated in the same way for the same fault.

Cross-examination—Since she had been in the house the inmates had been served with sweet-corn, pumpkin-pie, tomatoes, cherries, currants, apples and pears, nutmegs, water-melons, and sometimes chickens and eggs; never knew Sigler to use any force to Mrs. Lehr except when trying to get her to go over to the house where she belonged; he never used a strap or stick to her except when necessary to compel her to do as she was ordered; knew that Eliza Dooley used very bad language, and compelled Sigler sometimes to use harsh means to stop her; never heard any of the inmates complain that Sigler was unkind to them; knew of Sigler whipping Mary Herloy one time with his hand; did not know of any other time; it was because she would not keep still and was saucy; the colored woman, Betsey, died in the room where Mrs. Lehr now lies; the plastering is now off overhead; saw the body of Mary Ann Wilson there; Flood kept up the fires at the time; there was a heater in Betsey's room; it felt warm when witness was there.

Re-direct—The harsh measures used toward Eliza Dooley was whipping her; did not know what he used; never saw him whip her; never was in the zinc-room after twelve o'clock at night; did not know whether the room was warm or not at that hour.

Hannah Graham: Had been an inmate of the Poorhouse for two years; had never seen Sigler illtreat the inmates any more than he was forced to; had seen him do nothing but scold the people when they were unruly, except he might give some of them a rap; the food was plenty and as good as could be expected in the Poorhouse; had vegetables and fruit in their season; had no complaint to make with regard to the treatment of any person in the house by Mr. Sigler; Sigler used to threaten Eliza Dooley to keep her quiet; did not know who could get any rest with her if he had not done so; never knew him to whip her; knew Nancy Doyle; never saw Sigler whip her; did not remember of seeing him illtreat Mrs. Lehr; he would only threaten her when sent for to frighten her.

Two other witnesses were also examined, after which the Committee adjourned till to-day.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Kittie Potter, on being sworn, testified that she had been an inmate of the Poorhouse ever since she was quite little; Sigler had never treated her badly; he did not strip the clothes off of her, but Flood did; Sigler whipped her once or twice when she was prancing around, but never since she had been a cripple; always had enough to eat; had been sent to bed by Sigler without supper; Mr. and Mrs. Sigler had always been kind to her; had enough bed-covering in Winter, and the house was sufficiently warm; had no complaint to make of the treatment at the house; when she could walk she was put in bed with three other girls; slept sometimes at the head and sometimes at the foot of the bed, but generally at the foot; Mr. Flood got Maggie Whittaker to strip her; Maggie said that Flood said Sigler ordered that she should put her in the lock-up; it was for tearing the gathers of her dress; did not see Sigler in the lock-up; had been unable to walk three years.

Catherine Sweeny testified she was sixty years of age; Sigler was keeper when she first came to the Poorhouse; had never seen any ill-treatment on the part of Sigler; all had enough to eat; the food was plain and good; Nancy Doyle was at the house at the same time; never saw Sigler whip Nancy; no one had told her what to say at the examination.

Cross-examination—Generally staid up stairs; seldom went into the kitchen.

Redirect—Nancy Doyle got the same food as the others.

John Arthur testified he had been an inmate of the Poorhouse over twenty years; was nearly 70 years of age; had known of Sigler whipping Mrs. Lehr and Kershaw, kicking Enoch Weller, and whipping Jane Gamble for exposing herself; he whipped Mrs. Lehr and Kershaw for being stubborn; kicked Weller for not doing his work well; also threatened to beat Anna Doolan to frighten her: whipped Hattie Bell for some misbehaviour; he once handcuffed Hattie Bell for taking money; witness had been blind for twenty-five years; knew of Sigler strapping Ann Johnson because she would not go to bed; he also beat Bridget Ryan; it was for disobedience; he knew that Mrs. Lehr had frequently been locked up for twenty-four hours; it was in her own room; others also had been locked up; witness always had enough of tolerably good food; the butter was at times bad; Sigler never refused him what he wanted; was attended to when sick.

Cross-examination—Knew of children being sent to bed frequently without their supper.

The fact that children had been sent to bed without their supper was admitted by the counsel for the accused, and the Committee explained that the point to arrive at was if it was a proper course to pursue toward the children under the circumstances.

Augustus White, a boy, testified that he had been an inmate eight years; had seen Mrs. Lehr get whipped for not behaving herself; she knocked and kicked Ann Lawler; Kershaw was knocked down by Sigler because he would not do his work; witness got enough to eat; the food was good.

Cross-examination—Mrs. Lehr, when left alone, is sometimes saucy; sometimes knocks the children; Sigler would not let the children tantalize her; Kershaw was knocked down in the path; did not know what followed; the children were allowed to play in the yard, near the house, restricted to certain limits; were not permitted to go elsewhere; if the children went over the boundary Sigler would sometimes lock them up, and at other times whip them; always had a plenty of shoes; so did the others; sometimes the children would take their shoes and stockings off and run into the snow; Sigler would then scold, and tell them to put them on again or he would take the shoes away; the children would occasionally go over the boundary into Van Horn's yard to get apples; Van Horn has complained of them; Kershaw was never injured by Sigler so that he had to carry his arm in a sling; was in bed the night that Kershaw tore Sigler's shirt; didn't know of the boy Laverack working in a ditch, or of his being sent away to work with the other boys; slept in the same room with Laverach, and saw him every day that he was at school; never knew the boy Brock to be sent to work in a ditch; would not have missed either of the boys if they had been sent to work in a ditch for two or three days in succession.

Daniel Lawler testified that he had been at the Almshouse nearly four years; Sigler was keeper all the time; knew of no ill-treatment on the part of Sigler toward any of the inmates; always had sufficient food; it was pretty good; were kept comfortably warm during the Winter; had never heard the inmates complain of ill-treatment by Sigler; it was at times necessary to chastise some of the inmates; always thought it was right; it was impossible to get along with some of them without whipping them; saw Sigler whip Mrs. Lehr and Bridget Vannalis; had seen some of the inmates locked up; seldom saw him whip the children; was at the barn most of the time.

Cross-examination—Sigler whipped Bridget for misbehavior; did not know what he whipped her with; she had behaved herself since that time; this was several months ago; the children were allowed to play within a certain space; were not allowed to run over the long grass; had seen them play in all parts of the yard; never saw Kershaw attack Sigler; Kershaw is sometimes very cross, especially to strangers; had not seen him offer violence to any of the inmates; he offered to use the pitchfork on the witness once; the children had shoes in time to prevent them from suffering with the cold; never knew of any one being found dead in the house since his stay; thought that Sigler's conduct had been universally kind to all the inmates; the inmates had pears and peaches in their season; Sigler had said there was enough for all, but nothing to be wasted; Eliza Brophy was puny and delicate when she first came to the house; did not know of Sigler's ever whipping her; knew Eliza Dooley; she kept the inmates awake nights by shouting and shaking her bed; witness complained on that account to Sigler that he could not rest; Sigler told her he would give her the strap if she did not stop.

Daniel Carroll said that he came to the house the first time two years ago; he then staid six weeks; Sigler was keeper; did not see Sigler ill-treat any one; had enough to eat; could not tell about the others.

The examination of witnesses summoned by the Committee here closed, and an adjournment of the proceedings till Tuesday next was agreed upon. At that time, witnesses for the defence will be examined.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Man, Woman and Child Killed.

From the Elmira Advertiser, Aug. 13.

Sunday afternoon, as the extra train bringing LENT'S Circus to this city from Hornellsville was passing around a short curve in the vicinity of Addison, it ran over an approaching hand-car filled with men, women and children. As the danger was apparent, the engineer blew the station signal and endeavored to stop the train, but was too late. One man, a woman and child were killed. The survivors of the party showed great indignation toward the engineer, who seems to have done all he could to avert the mournful catastrophe.

The Syracuse *Standard* says of the accident, that there were three or four men and two or three women and little children on the hand-car just before it was run over. The distance was too short to stop the train, and the hand-car was shivered. A part of its occupants had sprang from it, but one man, as if stupefied, stood erect when the stroke came and his brains were dashed out by striking against the cylinder head. One woman was also seriously, if not fatally injured, and others of the party received more or less injury. At the time two of the circus employers were riding on front of the locomotive, and escaped injury.

Arrest of Safe-Robbers in Canada.

From the London, (C. W.) Prototype.

The three men arrested on Saturday last in this city, on suspicion of having stolen a large amount of United States bonds, were brought up yesterday before the Police Magistrate and Alderman GLACKMEYER, charged with having stolen the bonds. A letter found on the person of JOHNSON led the Chief to communicate with the Detroit authorities. The result was, that Mr. J. B. STODLER, a Detective of Detroit, was sent on here to identify the prisoners. The crime of which the three men, who are adept scoundrels, are charged, is that of blowing open a safe on the 17th April last, in Cassville, Oneida County, N. Y., the property of C. A. & ALLEN BUDLONG, and abstracting therefrom $15,500 in bonds. The parties will be tried and punished here, as they cannot be extradited for the crime of which they are accused, viz.: larceny, under the Ashburton Treaty.

An Insane Man in the Woods.

A correspondent writing from Niles, Mich., 10th inst., says:

"The brother and other friends of CLARENCE A. DAVENPORT, an insane man who jumped from a train of cars near this place a few days since, arrived from Wisconsin a day or two afterward and rewards were offered for his capture. He was seen on Thursday last by a party in the woods near Pokagoo and surrounded, but climbed a tree with wonderful agility and passing from one to another eluded his pursuers. The next day he was captured in a pitiable state, brought to this place, and taken away by his relatives to-day. The left side of his face was bruised by the fall from the train, but otherwise he appeared to have received little damage from it. The people of this region have been naturally very much excited over his remarkable adventures the past week."

Reported Appearance of the Rhinderpest.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 13.

A disease, with symptoms similar to, and which is believed to be, the great cattle scouge so lately prevailing in Europe, has made its appearance in Bucks county, Pa. So far it has only affected the cows of two neighborhoods in Solesbury Township, three of each having been seized with the disease, and one of each having died. Of the others one or more it is thought will recover. The disease is supposed to have been communicated from a drove of cattle brought from near Philadelphia. If so this would indicate its existence elsewhere in the State.

We have heard of unusual numbers of deaths of cows in the western part of this county; but do not learn that it is imputed to rhinderpest or other extraordinary distemper.

On the 12th inst. warrants for the arrest of one hundred and fifty more of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade were taken out by Mr. GOODRICH. On 'Change, a resolution was introduced calling upon the Directors of the Board to take steps against the carrying out of the threatened arrest of members.

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J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

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5-20 " new, '65...	108¼	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '67...	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	116	116¼
10-40 Reg...	99½	99⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	115⅞
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AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.

The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase, say about 14 per cent on the number of shares then held by themprovided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.

Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.

By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to cause their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPPALLO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the issue of new Certificates of their Stock, in place of Certificates Nos. 17,799 and 17,800, for 20 shares, in the name of George W. Barney, which were lost on the mail between Newport, R. I., and New-York City, on or about the 13th of July ult.

Any party to whom same may be presented for negotiation or sale is requested to communicate with the undersigned, who alone are authorized to transfer it.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
E. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.
These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.
☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
AUGUST 15, 1867.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 30 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 30 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.
The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agents, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.
For full particulars and terms, apply at office of
UNION TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.
☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

CAUTION.
PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certificate deposit issued by this Bank, dated Aug. 14, 1867, No. 6,065, for three thousand dollars, to the order of COLES & BAILEY, payment having been stopped.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE OF UNION COUNTY BONDS.—The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PLAINFIELD will cause to be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at their Banking-house in Plainfield, for account of whom it may concern: Four Bonds of the County of Union, for the sum of one thousand dollars each, and interest, dated July 15 and 18, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1866, and numbered respectively Nos. 117, 131, 134 and 196, with coupons attached, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1866.
Terms of sale—CASH.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CARMON PARSE, Cashier.
Dated AUG. 13, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to the NEW STOCK will receive their certificates by presenting them, properly indorsed, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 12, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
JULY 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
SURPLUS............61,331
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.
57TH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the twentieth day of August, instant.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 8, 1867.

IRVING
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867............309,179
LIABILITIES............2,073
NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent, and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.
The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—A VERY LARGE BLACK St. Bernard dog; answers to the name of Rover. Return to No. 190 Cherry-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked, and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 45¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.
Also, 25 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.
C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

$25,000.—A VALUABLE IMPROVED property at Newark; a handsomely finished and substantial brick house, with wing addition, containing 13 rooms; brick stable on a street in the rear; grounds 107 feet front, 218 feet deep. Inquire at Room No. 4, Custom-house, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 263 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL SWISS COTTAGE, 12 rooms, in a first-class location, in the town of Morrisania; only a few minutes from Harlem boats, 3d-av. cars and Harlem railroad; price $12,000; $1,000 cash only. Apply to W. C. DEMAREST, 137th-st. and 3d-av., Mott Haven.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY ON Long Island, situated at Port Richmond, consisting of two houses and lots; terms easy. Also, Brooklyn lots for sale near Prospect Park.
HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—RENT $750—A new French-roof house, modern improvements; fifteen minutes from ferries. Apply to A. McLEAN, Prospect-av., west of Bergen-av., near Courthouse, Hudson City, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson River, a very desirable residence, completely furnished, about 4 acres of land, near depot. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 128 Duane-st.

6,000 ACRES NO. 1 FARMING LANDS, near Lawrenceburgh, Tenn., for sale or exchange at a bargain. HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, IN A healthy location in this State, not over an hour from City, a well-built, convenient house, with one to five acres of land; price must be low and terms easy. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
289 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8¾ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.

At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 85 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 800 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.

Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.

Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply at this office.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at such times and in such quantities as may be required at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1868: Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Brev. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Proposals will be received at my office, No. 18 Cedar-st., New-York, for constructing earthwork and trestlework of two miles of railroad near the City.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 12, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home combined; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls, her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address for one week W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms reasonable. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DURET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 142 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. R. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. F. A. ANDREW, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
WILL REOPEN,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
ON 20TH SEPTEMBER.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIX.
TWO VACANCIES.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY AT THE HEAD OF A FLOURISHING day school will take two little girls into her family as boarders. They will be kindly treated, carefully instructed, and enjoy superior facilities for learning French. Address Miss B., Box No. 252, Plainfield, N. J.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

INSTRUCTION.—A FAMILY ON STATEN Island, who wish to educate their boys at home, will receive four boys under 12, to form a class; school and home combined. Address Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 65 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address R. M. COE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—GENTLEMAN for English and mathematics on the Hudson, and one for English and drawing; several for classics in first-class schools, convenient to City; tutor for New-Jersey family; principal for an Academy. Several ladies wanted as preceptresses, several for music, and several for music and French; one harpist in New-England, and one harpist and guitarist, in Maryland. All who want positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form now. Demand for teachers is now brisk, and prompt application should be made, in person when possible.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A COMMISSIONER WANTS TEN TEACHERS—Salary high; recommendations required from trustees where last employed; state former salary, when services closed, &c; those lately teaching near the City preferred. Address ELEMENTARY, Station G.

TEACHER WANTED OF MILITARY tactics; graduate preferred. Address (full particulars, age, experience, church preferences, &c., BARLOW, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SEVERAL FLOORS ON NINTH-AV., between 19th and 20th sts., containing four rooms each, with Croton and gas-fixtures; separate water-closets; stationery washtubs and gas meters to each floor. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., betw. en 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TO A PRIVATE family only, a desirable three-story house, on 21st-st., 24x60, with all improvements, and in perfect order, just painted throughout. Rent $400 per month. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS) OWNING their house, in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, handsomely furnished, would let a portion of it to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, who would pay liberally for superior accommodations. Address A., Box No. 3,027 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 34th-st., near 5th-av., having a suite of rooms on second floor will let them to a family of adults; reference exchanged. Address E. T., Station G.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NOS. 206 AND 208 Fulton-st.; 50 feet front. Apply to C. A. DAVISON, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 25 FEET front or over, between 26th-st. and the Park, on west side of 5th-av. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOM, NEWLY FURnished. No. 147 West 14th-st. References.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OR ladies may find pleasant rooms and board, with best facilities for the acquisition and practice of the French language, in the family of a Parisian Professor, in high standing; house in splendid location; references exchanged. Address, till Sept. 1, F. A., Bible House Station.

A SCOTCH FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE four young men with board and lodging; and has two single rooms to let at No. 118 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh, at a farmhouse situated by the lake; good boats, fishing, pleasant lawn and healthy locality; only a few boarders taken. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y., or refer to HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG, No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 5 miles from New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; location not above 18th-st.; private family preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,459, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR FIVE ADULTS AND three children, in a healthy location at or near the sea shore, within a short distance of New-York, where there are no other children. Address F., Box No. 1,477 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 23, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin............$90 00
Steerage............40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms............$75—$90 00
Steerage............30 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin............$170 | Steerage............$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN............SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON............SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL............SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS............SATURDAY, Sept. 7
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS............$120
SECOND-CLASS............70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage............$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$125
Second Cabin Passage............80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA............Aug. 7
TARIFA............Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............$100 Gold.
Steerage............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK............WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
CITY OF DUBLIN............WEDNESDAY...Sept. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO............WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES............Sept. 7
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29.
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
During the present dull season, this line will dispatch their next ship, the fast and popular steamer SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. R. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.
The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 158 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 99	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 39	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 56	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	6 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3:20 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 4 or 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Aug. 16...3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16...7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17...4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17...7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18...8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18...3½ P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going at all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-street every SUNDAY MORNING at 7¾; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. PORT, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION UP THE East River and Long Island Sound, passing all the fortifications and the islands occupied by the United States Government during the war, with other delightful scenery on the river and sound. The new and fast-sailing steamer NELLIE WHITE, Capt. SECOR, will leave Peck-slip SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M., for College Point, City Island, New-Rochelle and Long Island Sound as far as Captain's Island, and return, leaving New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Dinner and refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip $1.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Tuesday, 13th, at 1 P. M. Thursday, 15th, at 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, 14th, at 1 P. M. Friday, 16th, at 2 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO NORTHPORT CAMP-MEETING, NORTHPORT, L. I.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Catharine-st., at 8 o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING—returning in the afternoon. Fare 50 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO UNION, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, leaves Barclay-st., North River, SUNDAY, Aug. 18, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:20 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., and 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between AUGUSTA ARONSON and G. JARETZKI, under the style of A. ARONSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or by the late firm will be liquidated by G. JARETZKI, who alone has authority.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts.
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.
TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:
SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.
In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.
This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 15, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, in the city of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 15, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATER METER INVENTORS.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Aug. 12, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to inventors that a series of tests upon water meters, will be conducted at the Croton Pipe Yard on the 16th day of September, 1867. Meter inventors are respectfully invited to attend the trial, and send in their meters as early as possible in order to avoid delays in attachments, &c.
For further information address E. A. FUERTES, Engineer in Charge of Experiments.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 150 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1½ to 2 lbs. per yard.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to
DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 35th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE I. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President,
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID LOANING or trusting any one on my account; nothing paid by me unless personally contracted or authorized.
NEW-YORK CITY. WM. JOHNSTON.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as sick nurse; perfectly understands her business; would take full charge of an invalid lady; is also a competent monthly nurse; best of City reference given if required. Can be seen or by address at No. 259 East 36th-st., until engaged, one flight of stairs, back room, Mrs. McCABE.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has the best of reference as to character and capability, a situation as thorough waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen this week after 10 o'clock, and on Monday, at No. 64 East 21st-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT City references, a situation in a private family or boarding-house as general servant; washes and irons well; or nurse and wash for a lady and child; sews neatly; wages $10 a month. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE and respectable girl as cook or general servant; is capable, economical, industrious; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or would assist in the chamberwork; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references furnished. Call or address, for two days, at No. 312 7th-av., corner 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, an American woman; is an excellent washer, ironer, &c.; or general housework; in City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, Protestant, as chambermaid; is a good needle-woman and hairdresser. Apply at No. 285½ Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse, whose baby is only three weeks old; for country or City. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist at plain sewing or lightchamber work; wages not so much an object as that of a good home. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, City and country; English, Scotch, &c. American Employment Association, 384 6th-av., below 23d-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes to obtain some ladies or gentlemen's washing; the best of City references given. Call for two days at Mrs. NICHOLS', 328 West 26th-st., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED English gardener, married, with one child; understands perfectly the vineyard, laying of grounds, flowers, vegetables, fruit and greenhouses, and gardening in every branch; good reference from his last employer; at liberty the 12th of September. Address R. T. R., Westchester Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, a Swede, who understands his business in all its branches, especially the care of greenhouses, graperies and nurseries, and the laying out and improving of gentlemen's places; is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address G. A. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, (Englishman;) has had a thorough practical experience in all branches of the business, viz.: hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, flower and kitchen garden, &c.; has been many years in this country; can give the best of references. Address X. Y., seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, is a good groom and careful driver; City or country; has first-class private family references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has left his last employer on account of selling out; can produce the best of City references. Address J. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class reference; is willing to make himself useful and do whatever is required on a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing; perfectly sober and honest. Call or address No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; reference will be found satisfactory from his last employer. Address F. T., Box No. 217 *Times* Office for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE and ornamental gardener; new grounds laid out and country seats improved; thoroughly understands the management of woods and drainage; a Scotchman; first-class City references. Address J. D. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUAUION BY A GOOD steady man as coachman and groom; has good reference from his previous employers; understands milking and would assist in gardening. Address, this week, J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation; is a practical farmer, coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and has the best of references. Address W. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GERMAN men (Protestants,) one as coachman and gardener, the other as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; both are competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man; thoroughly conversant with the care and general treatment of horses and carriages, and is a professed driver; best of City and country references. Address J. C., Box 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address R. STARLING, No. 157 East 35th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A hotel, by a young man 20 years of age. Address JAMES McDEVITT, No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and habits, a situation in some wholesale house, as outdoor clerk or otherwise. Address R. E. F., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GARDENER, A SINGLE man well understanding his business in all its branches, would like to take care of a gentleman's place containing greenhouse, graperies, &c.; he comes well recommended. Call or address R. T., Henderson & Flemming's seed-store, No. 68 Nassau-st.

ENTRY AND PACKING—A YOUNG MAN having had charge of the entry and packing department of one of the largest dry-goods jobbing houses in this City, desires a similar position; best of reference. Address E. C. C., Box No. 3,572 Post-office.

TO CIGAR DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN, who is a passably good cigar maker and packer, and has business experience, wants a situation; willing to make himself useful, and go anywhere; good references. Address K. W. A., Station A, New-York.

TO RAILROAD AND STAGE COMPANIES.—A situation is wanted by a practical person as foreman over the horse department; has had considerable experience in the shoeing and purchasing of horses. Address D., Box No. 3,475 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a small family of four or five persons at a gentleman's place, three miles out of the City; house contains hot and cold water and stationary tubs; she must understand the care of milk, but will not be required to milk; wages $12 per month. Apply by letter or in person to JAMES R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OF GOOD DISPOSITION, willing and active, to do the general housework of a small family residing ten miles from this City; wages moderate. Apply at No. 62 New Bowery, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A STRONG, healthy wet nurse, with an abundance of milk. Apply to Dr. G. A. SABINE, No. 46 West 23d-st., on Friday, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A CLOTH JOBBING-HOUSE, to assist in the office; one who writes a good hand preferred. Address, stating age and references, Box No. 2,462 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A RESTAURANT. Apply to J. S., *Times* Office.

SUGAR-REFINING.—WANTED, A MANAGER for a sugar-refinery; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a favorable engagement. Address L., Box No. 274½ Post-office, Montreal.

SALESMAN WANTED—WHO HAS HAD considerable experience in dress trimmings; none other need apply. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS store; salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Conover sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JENNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH gallery, furnished and stocked, having every facility for doing a large business; pleasantly located, and one of the finest in the State. For further information, address PHOTOGRAPHER, Post-office Box No. 773, Norwich, Conn.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN TO any one having from $30,000 to $50,000, cash capital, to invest in a well-established cash-paying business. For particulars call upon or address T. D. M., at No. 41 Dominick-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. Reference given and required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD WISHES to dispose of family horse; also fine coupe Rockaway, but little used. Inquire at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
in the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEALS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatization of DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
DICKENS' STORY,
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA,
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS,
the beautiful and accomplished actress.
Successful production of Fulton & Maeder's
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
Original music, beautiful scenery, splendid effects and a powerful cast.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys and Best Band in America.
EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

A BIG LOT YARD WIDE
MUSLINS, (splendid quality,) ONLY 12½c.
These Muslins are retailed everywhere at 20c.
25,000 yds. ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 15th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c., &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday) Aug. 16, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
164 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing ex brig Fanny, from Marseilles.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved black-walnut suites in green reps; rosewood arm-chairs covered in green figured silk; black-walnut, marble-top centre tables; rosewood do.; painted and enameled cottage suites; rosewood bedroom suites; hair mattresses, feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges in damask and enameled cloth, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany bookcase, rosewood hall stand, gilt-frame mantel and pier mirrors, oil-cloth, stair carpets, china, crockery and glassware, desks, stools, arm-chairs, &c.
ALSO, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood, 7-octave Piano, made by Mattusheck; iron safe; 10,000 patent sprinklers and two carved mahogany billiard tables complete.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW (Saturday) Aug. 17, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the stables of Lane & McMahon, Nos. 60 and 62 East 14th-st., valuable horses, carriages, wagons, harness, blankets, sheets, whips, &c. See catalogues.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtodc28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtmh29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtmy31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtjy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtoc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtdc27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dc28-lawtja31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtmh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtmy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtau29

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—728 BROADWAY.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY NIGHT,
an original drama, in five acts, of Life and Love in these times, entitled
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Produced with new scenery, and the leading characters by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss BLANCHE GREY, Mrs. SKERRETT, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. [illegible] DAVENPORT, [illegible] PARSLOE, with the sensational incidents, THE PIERS OF THE CITY and the HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT, THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
[illegible] performance of the Great Spectacle, presented [illegible]
JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced [illegible]
in which [illegible]
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. P. CONNOLLY.
The following artists have volunteered: The great MARIETTA RAVEL, W. H. Wolley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. Tim Hays, Frank Kerns, Mr. G. O. Davenport, Miss J. Connelly, E. W. Marston, Sig. Monteverde, Mr. John Nunan, the Infant la Fante, T. H. Cunningham, Z. W. Keane, J. W. Norton, Mr. James Devis, Mr. G. W. Maxwell, G. Farwell, G. W. Murray, Masters Moore and Cassidy, Master Sam, and a host of others. Dramas of the VETERAN—THE WIZARD SKIFF and A DREAM AT SEA.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission 50 Cents.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 16, 1867,
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
"CASTE."
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE as............Polly Eccles
MR. W. J. FLORENCE as............George D'Alroy
SATURDAY—Second CASTE matinée.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
THE GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THIS SOCIETY,
which had to be postponed in consequence of the unfavorable weather, will positively take place
TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Aug. 16.
THE COMMITTEE.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET............PROPRIETOR.
THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 16, at 8.
1. Overture—"Othello"............Rossini.
2. Waltz—"Court Ball Dances"............Lanner.
3. Polka Mazurka—"Arm in Arm"............Strauss.
4. Grand Selection—"Don Carlos" (new)............Verdi.
5. Symphony—(new)............Schubert.
6. Romance—Solo for Violoncello............Goltermann.
MR. RUDOLPH HENNING.
7. Grand March—(new)............Raff.
8. Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor"............Nicolai.
9. Reverie for orchestra—(new)............Vieuxtemps.
10. Waltz—"Wiener Bonbons"............Strauss.
11. Galop—"Champagne"............Lumbye.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatorio of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases.
HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will save you little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in this specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of private disease in a manner that no other can. No cure or no pay taken. Sceptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated: $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution: all others dry it in the blood. $3 per vial. No. 3 Division-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st. This Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do it WITHOUT PAIN—over 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE PILOTS.

Important Action of the Shipowners' Association—A Statement of the Feud—Interesting Report of the Committee.

The conflict between the shipowners of New-York and the Pilot Commissioners is of long standing, but at present seems to be waged with unusual activity and interest. The merchants feel themselves aggrieved by the practice permitted by the Commission, which allows any pilot, good, bad or indifferent, who may chance to bring a vessel into port, the right to take her out again. Such an arbitrary allotment of privilege, the merchants claim, subjects them to trouble and annoyance, besides making them the slaves to the caprice of the individual pilot who, by merest chance, picks up a vessel at the entrance of the harbor. The Shipowners' Association have battled this custom at Albany and elsewhere, and propose to demolish it if possible.

A regular meeting of the Shipowners' Association was held at Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street on Wednesday last, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., Mr. Edward Hincken, President of the Association, in the chair, at which, after the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. George M. Clearman presented the following Committee report:

To the Ship-Owners' Association of the State of New-York:

Your Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the twenty-eighth rule or by-law of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and the application to that Body for its repeal or modification, would respectfully report:

That in accordance with the resolution appointing them, they presented the remonstrance signed by more than one hundred and forty shipowners, and their request for the repeal or modification of the said rule to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, asking their consideration of the same, and an early answer. After some length of time they were informed by the President of the Board, that as Mr. William Allen Butler, the Counsel of the Commission, had given an opinion that the rule was legal, the Commissioners had deemed it inexpedient to repeal or modify it. Believing the opinion referred to to be erroneous, and the enforcement of the rule to be a violation of our rights, your Committee applied to Hon. Gilbert Dean to furnish them an opinion on the legality of the twenty-eighth rule or by-law of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots. His opinion sustained that held by the members of our Association, and failing to obtain the desired relief from the Commissioners, your Committee took measures to bring our grievances to the attention of the Legislature, and petitioned that Body for such an amendment to the Pilot Law of this State as would "enable any duly licensed pilot, to pilot from port to sea any vessel when called upon to do so by the master, owner, or consignee." A bill to effect this object was introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Brooklyn was Chairman. Your Committee appeared before the Senate Committee, and presented the views of shipowners in support of the petition, demonstrating in what manner the enforcement of this by-law interfered with the rights of shipowners, being in conflict with the laws of the United States, that it had not been enforced for many years, during which time no interest had been injured or had made complaint, that in fact it produced a result, by act of the Board of Commissioners, which the Legislature refused to grant when the law creating the present pilot system was enacted, and urged the Senate Committee to recommend the passage of the amendment asked for. Mr. Commissioner George W. Blunt and Pilot Harberson were present, and opposed the amendment.

The amendment was reported favorably, was passed through the successive stages of legislation, and ordered to a third reading. When on its final passage, Mr. Thomas Andrews, Senator from Otsego County, offered a substitute, which in fact was a part of the Twenty-eighth rule or by-law, and moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report complete. This was done, the bill reported back by the Committee as amended by Senator Andrews, and passed, thus, so far as the Senate was concerned, legalizing the very act of the Board of Commissioners of which we complained.

Your Committee again visited Albany to appear before the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, but, in consequence of matters beyond their control, could not obtain a hearing before a quorum of that Committee; it being inconvenient to remain, they caused a letter to be addressed to the Chairman of the said Committee, stating that they and others desired to be heard before the Committee but could not attend on the day adjourned to, and requested a postponement. To this your Committee received no reply, but to their surprise noticed the passage, on the last night of the session, of an amendment to the Pilot Law, which they understand is identical with the one passed by the Senate, and of which no previous notice had appeared in the reported proceedings of the Assembly.

The Association will see from the foregoing Report that their petition for relief has been refused by the Board of Commissioners; and their application to the Legislature not only disregarded, but used as a means of fastening on shipowners the incorporation of this obnoxious rule or by-law into the Pilot-Law of this State.

A comparison of the Pilot-Law as it now stands upon the statute-book with the law as passed in 1853, will show that it has been changed in several essential particulars, all of which, we believe, except one, being in favor of the pilots, and that the rates of pilotage have been doubled. The one exception alluded to is the striking out of the right of appeal from any decision of the Board of Commissioners to the Mayor, Recorder and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For this, however, has been substituted an appeal from any decision of the Board of Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners again. "Appealing from Cæsar unto Cæsar." The pilot system of our port, as now regulated by the laws of the State, is almost as restrictive in its operations, and as great a monopoly as existed under the old rule. The interests of shipowners and their just requests are disregarded; the competition which the laws of Congress designed to create and foster by opening the way for the employment of pilots licensed by the authority of the State of New-Jersey, exists only in name. We have pilot-boats hailing from New-York claiming to be New-Jersey pilot-boats, and pilots licensed by the Commissioners of New-Jersey, who live in this State, between whom and the pilots licensed by the Commissioners of New-York mutual agreements exist as to the manner of conducting the business, who have declined to pilot vessels to sea that had been brought into port by New-York pilots, and whose agents, we have reason to believe, have been employed at Albany to influence legislation against us.

The changes in the law to which we have alluded must have been made with the knowledge, and possibly in some cases on the recommendation, of the Board of Commissioners, and the pertinacity with which this twenty-eighth rule or by-law has been adhered to on its revival, after having remained so long suspended, almost leads us to the conclusion that prejudice or personal feeling influenced the action of the Board of Commissioners. We can account in no other manner for the refusal of a request couched in respectful language, and made by almost the entire body of shipowners of this port.

The present state of affairs can only tend to the destruction of the harmony heretofore existing between the shipowners of this City and the pilots of the State. We have simply asked for ourselves the same rights that are enjoyed by all classes. The right to employ such pilots, duly licensed, as we believe to be most experienced and skillful to perform the services required, and not to be compelled, as at present, to accept the services of a pilot, whether we approve of him or not. This right has been denied us, and in our efforts to secure it we have had to contend with the united opposition of the Board of Commissioners and pilots.

It is now for the Association to determine what shall be their future course in this matter. Acquiescence or submission to any wrong only encourages the party committing it to further exactions, and such will probably be our fate if we allow this subject to rest without attempting to redress our grievance.

There are several ways by which it can be remedied, but it is not avisable to consider them in this report. Your Committee would, however, recommend that a standing committee of not less than five be appointed to whom the whole matter of pilotage should be referred, with power to take such action as the rights and interests of shipowners may demand.

It is due to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the Assembly to say that, since this report was prepared, a note has been received from him, in which he says: "I feel greatly mortified at the manner in which the bill you opposed was finally smuggled through. It was done without my knowledge, and no discussion was ever had about the matter in our Committee after your departure." Very respectfully, Edward Hincken, George M. Clearman, Williams Howland, John S. Williams, Ambrose Snow, Committee.

On motion of Mr. D. Colden Murray, the report was accepted and ordered on file, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. James W. Elwell then moved that the Chairman appoint a standing committee of five in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

Which, being seconded, was so ordered. The Chairman announced that, in view of the importance of the matter, he would defer naming the Committee until the next meeting.

Mr. Ambrose Snow then addressed the meeting in relation to the burdens under which the shipping interest labors, and, after a lengthy discussion on the subject, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to devise some plan to forward and promote the interests of shipowners and shipbuilders throughout the country: Messrs. Ambrose Snow, James W. Elwell, Jed Frye, Gustavus A. Brett, D. Colden Murray, Vernon H. Brown, John S. Williams.

The meeting then adjourned.

First Annual Games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club.

The Brooklyn Caledonian Club commenced their first annual games, at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, yesterday, but in consequence of the heavy rains an adjournment took place until Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Club, under Chief Malcolm Alexander, were brilliantly costumed, and elicited unbounded admiration. Thousands of persons visited the park during the day to witness the sports, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and good order prevailed throughout. The following portion of the programme was carried out:

[illegible] Dress—First prize, a silver medal, valued at $12, won by John Maltheman, First Chieftain. Second prize, $5 in cash, Dugald W. Campbell, Second Chieftain.

Putting the Heavy Stone—First prize, Alexander Borthwick; second, Isaac Galloway. Distance, 22 feet 11 inches and 22 feet.

Putting the Light Stone—First prize, Alexander Borthwick; second, Isaac Galloway. Distance, 27 feet 2 inches, and 26 feet 10 inches.

Standing Jump—First prize, Alexander Borthwick; second, William Dippie. Distance, 8 feet 5 inches, and 8 feet 4¾ inches.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer—First prize, Thos. Wards; second, John Maltheman—Distance, 54 feet and 50 feet.

Throwing the Light Hammer—First prize, Thomas Wards; second, Dugald Campbell. Distance, 65 feet 6 inches, and 65 feet 4 inches.

The Running Jump—First prize, Daniel Laurens; second, Dugald Campbell. Distance, 15 feet 2 inches, and 14 feet 3 inches.

Highland Fling—First prize, James Forfar; second, Peter Reid.

The rain fell so copiously at this time that the Committee of Arrangements concluded to postpone further proceedings until Tuesday, the 17th of September.

The following gentlemen acted as judges: James McLaren, of the Newark Caledonian Club, and Messrs. John Taylor, Robert Hutchinson and James Ackman, of the New-York Caledonians.

The veteran champion Highland Fling dancer, Mr. John Taylor, was on the ground, dressed in the martial costume of the clan of his sires, but did not compete for any of the prizes. There was nae foeman worthy of his metal.

The ruddy-faced lads and lasses kept up the dance until a late hour, Chief Alexander, Second Chieftain Campbell and Third Chieftain James Duguid participating.

A SINGULAR EXCISE CASE.

A Metropolitan Policeman Accused of Burglary.

John Organ, a licensed liquor-dealer, doing business at No. 328 Pearl-street, made his appearance yesterday afternoon before Justice Edward Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge of burglary and felonious assault against Officer Joseph Matthias, of the Fourth Precinct Police. The alleged offence was committed on Sunday morning last, and the complainant gives the details of the alleged outrage in the form of an affidavit, in which he states that he resides at No. 328 Pearl-street, New-York, and is a licensed dealer in wines and liquors at said place; that on Sunday, 11th of August last, while standing at the hall-door of his residence, a Police officer, whose name he has since learned is Matthias, passed into his hall and went to the rear of the house; that while he was so standing, a man named Gleeson, who resides in the house, called out and said: "Mr. Organ, the officer is trying to force his way in through the back window." The complainant went back and found that the officer had climbed over the railing of the rear stoop and across on the gutter to the far window of the sitting-room, half the shutter of which was partly open, and was endeavoring to get in through the window. Organ took from his pocket the key of the sitting-room, opened the door, went in, and attempted to close the window, stating at the same time to the officer that there was no person in there; that the rear was closed, and that all was locked up. The officer then insisted on coming in through the window. When complainant gave him to understand that he could not come in that way, the officer drew his club and struck at him several times through the window, to the sill of which he held on to keep from falling off to the gutter, which was about 12 or 14 feet from the ground. Enraged at not being able to get in, he struck the sash with his club, smashing it in pieces, breaking the large lights of glass of the lower window and forcing the casings of the window entirely from one side the full height of the frame, and knocking casings, glass and sash in pieces in and about the floor of the sitting-room. Mr. Organ further said that said Matthias, the officer, then struck him several severe and heavy blows on the head and arm with his club; that the officer clubbed him on the face, hitting him in these several places, and giving the deponent a severe black eye, and bruising and discoloring his arm and hand very much. Complainant further stated that the barroom of his house was closed and every door leading to it was locked up, which were so locked up by the barkeeper who has charge, and that there was no person in said barroom; and that the rear sitting-room was locked, and this deponent had the key with him in his pocket. And that the injury to his property in bursting in and smashing open his windows and the committing of this brutal assault and battery on him in his own house was entirely unprovoked by him, and was willful and malicious on the part of the said officer, and he therefore prays that said Matthias may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

In support of these several charges and allegations, the counsel for the complainant introduced *Patrick Hurton*, who testified that he is the barkeeper of John Organ, of No. 328 Pearl-street, New-York, at which place he resides; that on Sunday morning he heard Matthias at their house; that the folding doors between the bar and rear sitting room were locked on that day, and at the time the officer was there witness had the key of the bar-room in his pocket; that the whole place was locked up, and that there was no person in the bar-room or sitting-room when deponent saw the officer break in the window and sash of the window, destroying the glass and breaking off the casings.

Patrick Gleeson, of No. 328 Pearl-street, also testified that he was present at Mr. Organ's on Sunday, the 11th August, when Officer Matthias came into the house; that he saw the officer climb over the railing of the rear stoop, and also climb along the gutter to the rear window, which was partly open; that he called to Mr. Organ and told him that the officer was trying to break in through the sitting-room window; that Mr. Organ at once unlocked the sitting-room door and tried to close the shutter and window; that he saw the officer draw his club, dash in the sash and glass, and strike Mr. Organ several times on the face and arm; he had heard Mr. Organ say that the bar and all the place was locked up, and that there was no person in there, which statement deponent swears he knows of his own knowledge to be true; that he has heard the affidavit of Mr. Organ, and fully corroborates the same.

Frederick Monson, residing at No. 326 Pearl-street, was also sworn, and testified that he was present on Sunday morning, the 11th of August, when the officer came into the house of Mr. Organ, No. 328 Pearl-street; that he followed the officer to the rear of the building, and saw him climb over the railing of the rear stoop and go along the gutter to the far window of the sitting-room; that he saw Organ unlock the sitting-room and go in and try to shut the window; that he saw Officer Matthias draw his club and strike at Mr. Organ through the window, smashing the sash and glass with his club, and knocking off the moulding of the window frame; that he saw him strike Organ with his club on the face and arm several blows, from one of which Organ received a severe wound on the face and in the eye, which blackened both; that the barroom and back sitting-room were both locked up, and that he knows of his own knowledge that there was no person in the bar or sitting-room.

The magistrate said that the charge was a peculiar, and, if sustained, a most serious one. He would not take hurried action in the matter, but would reserve his decision for a day or two. It was understood that Justice Hogan intends consulting with Capt. Thorn, in command of the Fourth Precinct, before granting a warrant for the arrest of his subordinate.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Meeting of the Street-Cleaning Commission—What Streets are Clean and Which are Dirty.

The Street-Cleaning Commission met at the Mayor's office at 2 P. M. yesterday. There were present the Mayor, (presiding,) the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation. A communication was received from the Board of Health, inclosing a complaint signed by a large number of merchants of the First Ward, setting forth the filthy condition of Pearl, Water, Bridge and Moore streets, and alleging that the dirt swept up in piles by the cleaners Saturday had not been removed. Among the names were those of Darling, Alberson & Rose, H. D. Walbridge & Co. and Sage & Co. The Commission referred the complaint to Mr. Geo. W. Morton, of the Mayor's office, formerly City Inspector, with directions to investigate and report at the meeting of the Board next Monday. In consequence of this complaint the usual resolution to pay the contractor, Judge Whiting, was postponed till next meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of inspection under the street-cleaning contract, the City be divided into two districts, the dividing line of which shall be Broadway to its junction with Fifth-avenue at Twenty-third-street, and the Fifth-avenue from that point to the Harlem River.

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to employ an additional Inspector at the same rate of compensation paid to the present acting Inspector, and to assign each of them to his appropriate district.

The present acting Inspector receives $1,000 a year.

The following reports on the present condition of the streets were presented:

To the Street-Cleaning Commission:

Gentlemen: I have examined the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, piers and bulkheads, and find them in a cleanly condition, but not entirely owing to the exertions of the Contractor, but from the continuous heavy rains during the past week, except the following-named streets and avenues: Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-fourth street, is in a filthy condition, in consequence of the Contractor failing to clean up the surplus rubbish and sand as he progressed with his work of paving Eighth-avenue. Hudson-st., from Canal to Leroy street, is in a filthy condition, in consequence of sand and rubbish being left by the Contractor, L. W. Johnson, who has been paving said street with Belgian pavement. I notified Mr. Johnson to remove the same, and he informed me that he had removed all his rubbish and sand as he went along with his work. But that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company have been raising and repairing their track, and that the same was left by them on said street. Upon an examination, I found the above statement to be true. Spring-street, from Broadway to the North River, is in a filthy condition, in consequence of the rubbish and sand being left by the Contractor, Thomas K. Downing, who paved said street with Belgian pavement. The ashes and garbage have not been thoroughly removed by the Contractor during the past week. In the following-named streets and avenues, the ashes and garbage were not removed on Saturday last: Third-avenue, from Sixteenth-street to Twenty-ninth-street; also from Thirty-fourth to Forty-first street; Fourth-avenue, from Twenty-second to Thirty-second street; Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-seventh street; Sixth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth street; Broadway, from Eighteenth to Twenty-first street; Thirteenth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue; Sixth-avenue, from Eleventh to Fourteenth street; Carmine, from Varick to Sixth-avenue; Washington, from Christopher to Leroy street; Christopher, from Hudson to Greenwich street; Greenwich-street, from Barrow to Leroy; Washington, from Canal to Reade street; West Broadway, from Canal to Leonard street; Grand, from Allen to Essex street; Allen, from Broome to Houston street; First-avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-sixth street; Second-avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Thirtieth street; Mulberry, from Chatham to Grand; Baxter-street, from Chatham to Walker; Cross, from Mulberry to Pearl; Pearl, from Centre to Chatham street.

Respectfully, yours,
CHARLES H. WHALEN,
Inspector of Streets.
August 12, 1867.

Department for Street-Cleaning,
New-York City, Aug. 13, 1867.

The foregoing complaints are respectfully returned to the Contractor, who is informed that attention has been given the same:

STREETS.

The condition of the streets complained of, is so fully explained by Inspector Whalen, that investigation is more especially directed to what is said concerning the omissions to remove ashes and garbage.

ASHES AND GARBAGE.

The remark that "the ashes and garbage have not been thoroughly removed by the Contractor the past week," is not fairly made; as the carts have been daily over the assigned routes, the bells rung, and all the stuff carried away, that was then and there put out. A more specific allegation is made, filing the omissions on Saturday last, and as occurring in certain localities in the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. Saturday is always a heavy day for the carts; and in addition to being more careful and particular on this account, extra help is afforded on all routes needing it. Such was the case on the Saturday referred to. So I conclude, after diligent inquiry, that on each of the streets and avenues named, on last Saturday, the ashmen did go over, and did remove all ashes and garbage which at that time were put out.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Inspector.

On motion of Mr. O'Gorman, a resolution was adopted directing the contractor to remove the ashes and garbage from the streets named without delay, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Report—Future of Foreign Missions.

In concluding a very interesting report of the denominational action upon the field of foreign missions, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church thus speaks of its future:

"We begin a second decade under circumstances differing materially from those which required our consideration ten years ago.

First—Communication between Christian and Pagan nations is much more frequent and rapid than then. In 1857 the mails to Asiatic ports were not half as numerous, and the time consumed in their transmission was much longer than at present. There are now four mails each month from Great Britain to India, and from India to Great Britain, two mails each month each way from India to China and Japan, connecting with the mail from Great Britain. The French *Messageries Imperiales* conveys a mail every month from Marseilles to India, China and Japan. The American Pacific mail, established on the 1st of January last, carries at present three or four mails a year to Japan and China, and will convey correspondence and printed matter of every description, before long, once a month. During the past twelvemonth, by the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, Europe and a considerable portion of Asia have been brought into daily and almost hourly communication with the people of the United States.

By the steamships of the Pacific Mail we are within forty days of Japan and China; by the English steamers we can communicate with India in about fifty days. If it should be necessary, a message can be sent by the telegraph to our brethren in India in less than one week, possibly in three days. By this commercial intercourse the ignorance and degradation of heathenism are brought into frequent contact and comparison with the knowledge and skill, the moral and religious character of Christendom.

The religious and moral changes have also been great and significant. Ten years ago Romanism was strong and haughty, and was a serious obstacle everywhere to the progress of Christian missions. During these years this religious imposture has been receiving a succession of severe injuries, until it no longer commands the respect given to a successful power. As the world moves on, Popery must change its character and ways, must become more truly spiritual and Christian in itself, and a true educator in its activity, or become insignificant and wither away. Especially must this change occur in Pagan lands, where this deception has yet to acquire a position, and where it is in competition with a genuine philanthropy and Christianity.

Changes have occurred among the people of heathendom. A little before 1857 Christian Missions had just begun to enjoy success in China. A large portion of the Empire was still closed to foreigners, and through many provinces a European could travel only at the risk of his life. Now there are Christian churches and schools, a Christian hospital and dispensary, at Pekin, the capital; extensive tours have been made by Missionaries of various denominations in every direction, and almost without exception these visitors have been received in a